WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or **$3 00** if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 38. **WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1848.** **WHOLE NO. 194.**

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance:

One square one insertion,						$ 50
do.	do.	2	insertions,			75
do.	do.	3	do.			1 00
do.	do.	3	months without change,			3 00
do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	4 50
do.	do.	12	do.	do.	do.	8 00
do.	do.	6	do. renewed weekly,			12 00
do.	do.	12	do.	do.	do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞WE mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, ESQ., JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
L. W. DAVIS, ESQ., JOHN WALKER, ESQ.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Jalaap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Read Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
a14 Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
FRENCH, German, and American Perfumery Hair Cloth, Nail, Comb, and Tooth Brushes, Pomatum Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Soaps, Tooth Paste and Powder, a great variety. For sale by
14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.
1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.
GARRIT GARRABRANT,
123 Market-st Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all, as a safe and valuable medicine.
Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1846. BENJ. WEEKS, M. D.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Having for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary affection on my lungs, and a continual pain in my side, owing to evening exposure in travelling after preaching, and finding my disease to increase, with much difficulty of breathing and other alarming symptoms, I was advised by a clergyman, a friend of mine, to try your celebrated Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking two or three bottles I found myself relieved. My appetite has been restored. I find myself much stronger, and hope very soon to resume my usual duties. I have been so greatly benefitted by your excellent medicine, I feel it my duty to make known the facts for the benefit of others who may be laboring under the same difficulties that I have been for some time past. Yours, respectfully, SAM. WHITE,
Nov. 22, 1846.] Pastor of Baptist Church, Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:
Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1840.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I was taken, a little over a year ago, with a severe cough and a pain in my side. It increased on me very fast, indeed. I was pronounced by physicians to have the quick consumption. I raised large quantities of bad matter, had night sweats, and sinking very fast; my doctor said he could do nothing for me. I went into the hospital in hope of being benefitted, but was pronounced there as incurable. I was now greatly distressed at the lungs and could hardly breathe: I soon became emaciated, and expected to die; was confined to my bed, and was obliged to have watchers; indeed I cannot give you any description that would do justice to my case. I was supposed by my friends to be past recovery; I had tried a great number of remedies, and all seemed to be to no purpose. I read of some most extraordinary cures performed by your medicine, and to tell you the truth, I suspected there was some humbug in them. But I was induced to try it; I did so, and am very thankful I did. I cannot say that I am entirely well, but am so far recovered as to be about my business, and hope to be entirely well in a few weeks. My cough and pain in the side, and night sweats have left me, and raise but very little, and am fast gaining my usual strength. I felt it a duty to give you a statement of my case, to publish if you please.
PETER BROWN, 47 Little-street, Brooklyn.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of the inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offsprings.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short time it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, & recommending it to the public. M. D. MOORE, cor. of Grand
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.] and Lydius st.

Dr. Townsend.—To all whom this may concern: This is to certify, that my wife used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, nervous affections, and very much debilitated. With my persuasion, and the recommendation of those who had used it, she was induced to try it, with little or no faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of its use, the dropsy and nervous affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous. If this will be of any service to you, or any who doubts the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it. I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant, S. S. JAMESON.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.
H. P. Pulling, M. D.; J. Wilson, M. D. R. B. Briggs, M. D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island: Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c. Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Duval & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charter-st., New Orleans; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 38-12m

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan "and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about **$185,000.**

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ette;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Muslin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

To Planters!

THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.
M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barrels New York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Brandy; 5 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by
a21 WM A GWYER.

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton.
[M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]—An Act to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose," and the act of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington,' passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes," and the act or acts supplemental or additional to said acts which were in force on the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and forty, or which may, at the passing of this act, be in force, be and the same are hereby continued in force for the term of twenty years from the date hereof, or until Congress shall by law determine otherwise, with the alterations, additions, explanations, and amendments following, that is to say:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay and collect a tax of not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum upon the assessed value of all stocks which may be owned and possessed by any person whatever in any banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company in the city of Washington; and to compel all such banking, insurance, or other incorporated or unincorporated company, to furnish, when so required to do, within ten days thereafter, a full and complete list of the names of the stockholders in such company, and the amount of stock owned by each, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every week such company shall neglect or refuse or fail to furnish the same. And, in default of payment of the tax due on said stock by the banking, insurance, or other company, or by the holder or holders of the stock, the said corporation shall have full power and authority to sell the said stock, or so many shares thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon, and costs of collection, as provided in the case of personal property. The said corporation shall also have power to lay and collect a tax not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed value of all bonds and mortgages, of stocks of all kinds, and all public and private securities, and on every description of property within the said city, or which may be owned or held by the inhabitants thereof, except the wearing apparel and necessary tools and implements used in carrying on the trade or occupation of any person; and to compel persons to furnish, when required by the assessors, a full and correct list of all property by law taxable, held by them, and to punish with suitable fines and penalties persons refusing or omitting to furnish such lists. The said corporation shall have power to lay and collect a school-tax upon every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, of one dollar per annum; to provide for licensing, taxing, and regulating livery stables, and wholesale and retail dealers, in a ratio according to the annual average amount of the capital invested in the business of such wholesale and retail dealers; to license, tax, and regulate agencies of all kinds of insurance companies; to tax private bankers, brokers, and money-lenders, not exceeding three-fourths of one per centum per annum on the assessed amount of capital employed in the business of said private bankers, brokers, and money-lenders; to make all necessary regulations respecting hackney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cartmen, wagoners, carmen, and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers; to regulate and graduate the licenses of non-resident merchants and traders, and the taxes on the same; to regulate and establish fish wharves and docks; to restrain and prohibit gaming-houses and bawdy-houses; to punish those who may sell intoxicating liquors without having obtained license therefor, by fines not less than five dollars; and in default of the payment thereof, by imprisonment and labor in the work-house for a term not exceeding ninety days; to provide for the punishing by fines and penalties, and by confinement to labor in the work-house, any person and all persons who shall molest or disturb any church or other place of worship while the congregation are engaged in any religious exercises or proceedings; to provide for the weighing of all kinds of live stock brought into the city; to cause to be pulled down unsafe, dilapidated, or dangerous buildings; to take up and re-lay foot pavements and paved carriage-ways, and to keep them in repair, and to lay and collect taxes for paying the expenses thereof, on the property fronting on such footways and carriage-ways; to lay and collect taxes for the support of public schools; to cause new alleys to be opened into the squares, and to open, change, or close those already laid out, upon the application of the owners of more than one-half of the property in such squares, subject to the second proviso of the eighth section of the act of May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington.—And the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make all necessary laws for the protection of public and private property, the preservation of order, the safety of persons, and the observance of decency in the streets, avenues, alleys, public spaces, and other places in the said city, and for the punishment of all persons violating the same, as well as for the punishment of persons guilty of public profanity and prostitution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That at the first general election held after the passage of this act, a Board of Assessors, to consist of one member from each ward, shall be elected by the qualified voters therein, to serve for two years; and the returns of election for assessor shall be made in the same manner and form as the returns of the election for members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council; and the person having the greatest number of legal votes in each ward for assessor, shall be duly elected assessor; but in case two or more persons, highest in vote, shall have an equal number of votes, the commissioners of election for the ward in which such equality shall exist, shall decide the choice by lot. No person who is not eligible to a seat in the Board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council, shall be eligible to election as Assessor. And, on the first Monday of May next succeeding the first election of assessors under this act, the said board, or a majority of the members thereof, shall meet im the City Hall, and, in the presence of the Mayor and Register, shall draw by lot the names of three members thereof, if the number of wards be seven, or if the number of wards exceed seven, the names of one-half, as near as may be, of the members of said board; and the members whose names shall be thus drawn, shall thereupon cease to be members of said board; and at the next general election a member shall be elected to serve for two years, in each of the wards in which the members so drawn shall have been elected; and at every regular annual election thereafter in such wards as the time of the assessors is about to expire, an assessor shall be elected to serve for two years. No person holding any other office under the corporation shall be elected to or hold the office of assessor. In the event of the death, resignation, inability, or refusal to serve, of any person elected an assessor, the vacancy shall be filled immediately by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, in joint meeting, in which manner all vacancies in the board of assessors shall be filled: *Provided*, That until the assessors, authorized to be elected by this act, shall have been duly elected and qualified to enter upon their duties, full power and authority are hereby given to the said corporation to provide for the temporary appointment of assessors to perform the duties required of the assessors to be elected under this act. The board of assessors shall assess and value, and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, at such times, and under such regulations, as the said corporation shall prescribe, and shall make return of all persons subject to a school-tax, in the said city, under such regulations as the said corporation shall prescribe; and if the said assessors, or either of them, shall refuse or wilfully neglect to assess and value and make return of all and every species of property by law taxable, which may be known to them, or either of them, or come to their knowledge, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make return of any person subject to a school-tax, they, or the one so offending, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, at the discretion of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and shall thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the corporation; and the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council may, by joint resolution, remove any assessor from office for any misconduct in office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the register, collector, and surveyor of the said city shall severally be elected on the first Monday in June next, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, at the same time and place, in the same manner, and by the persons qualified to vote for Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council: *Provided*, That, if said first Monday in June next shall be the regular day for the election of mayor of the said city, then the next election thereafter, of register, collector, and surveyor, shall take place on the same day in the following year, and then on the same day in every second year thereafter, as above provided; and the commissioners of election shall make out duplicate certificates of the result of the election for register, collector, and surveyor, and shall return one to the Board of Aldermen and the other to the Board of Common Council, on the Monday next ensuing the day of election; and the persons having the greatest number of votes for those offices respectively, shall be register, collector, or surveyor, as the case may be; but in case two or more persons highest in vote shall have an equal number of votes for either of said offices, then it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to proceed forthwith, by ballot, in joint meeting, to determine the choice between such persons; and the said register, collector, and surveyor, shall respectively hold their offices until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed from office; and full power and authority are hereby granted to the Corporation of Washington to pass all such laws as may be necessary to define and regulate the respective duties, powers, and authority of the said register, collector, and surveyor; and, also, to prescribe the amount of bond and security to be given to the said corporation by each, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, and generally to pass all such laws as may be necessary to insure an efficient and faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices by the said register, collector, and surveyor; and in case the said officers, or either of them, shall fail or refuse to comply with any law, resolution, or order of the said corporation, or shall fail or refuse to obey any order of the mayor of the said city, or shall fail to discharge the duties of their respective offices with fidelity and a strict regard to the interests of the said corporation, or shall prove unable or incompetent, from any cause whatever, to discharge such duties, or shall be guilty of any malversation in office, or shall be convicted of any high crime or misdemeanor, it shall be lawful for the majority of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, by joint resolution, to remove such officer, and to order an election to fill the vacancy; and in case of the refusal or failure of any person elected to either of said offices to accept of the same, or to give such bond and security as may be required by said corporation within twenty days after his election, or in case of the death, resignation, or removal from the said city of any person elected to or holding either of said offices, it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to declare said office vacant, and to order an election to fill the vacancy.—And in all cases where it shall become necessary to hold an election to fill a vacancy in either of said offices, the same regulations shall be observed as to the appointment of commissioners to hold aaid elections, and as to holding the elections and the returns of the same, as are observed at the regular elections: *Provided*, That authority is hereby given to the Mayor of the said city to appoint temporarily, under such regulations as the said corporation may prescribe, some discreet person to discharge the duties of such vacant office until an election can be had, and a successor duly elected and qualified to enter upon his duties.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in the city of Washington one year immediately preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, and shall have been returned on the books of the corporation during the year ending the thirty-first of December next preceding the day of election as subject to a school-tax for that year, (except persons *non compos mentis*, vagrant, paupers, or persons who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime,) and who shall have paid the school-tax, and all taxes on personal property due from him, shall be entitled to vote for Mayor, members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, and assessors, and for every officer authorized to be elected at any election under this act, or the act or acts to which this is amendatory or supplementary: *Provided*, That if, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of the first election after the passage of this act, no persons shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school-tax, then all persons who shall have been returned on the books of the said corporation as subject to a school-tax before the day of the said first election, and who shall in all other respects be qualified under this act to vote, and who shall have paid the said school-tax, and all taxes due on personal property, shall be entitled to vote at the said first election after the passage of this act. And if any person shall buy or sell a vote, or shall vote more than once at any corporation election, held in pursuance of law, or shall give or receive any consideration therefor in money, goods, or any other thing of value, or shall promise any valuable consideration, or vote in consideration of such promise, he shall be disqualified forever thereafter from voting and holding any office under said corporation; and, on complaint thereof to the Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of said Attorney to proceed against such offender or offenders, by indictment and trial, as in other criminal cases; and, if found guilty, it shall be the duty of the court to sentence him to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two months nor less than ten days.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of Mayor upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability, or removal from the city, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council shall assemble in joint meeting and elect another in his place, to serve for the remainder of the term, or during such disability; but in case of temporary absence from the city, or of sickness, the Mayor may, in writing, depute the President of the Board of Aldermen to act as Mayor during such temporary absence or sickness.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the tenth section of the act incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, approved May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, as is in the following words, viz: "That real property, whether improved or unimproved, in the city of Washington, on which two or more year's taxes shall have remained due and unpaid, or on which any special tax, imposed by virtue of authority of the provisions of this act, shall have remained unpaid for two or more years after the same shall have become due, or so much thereof, not less than a lot, (when the property on which the tax has accrued is not less than that quantity,) as may be necessary to pay any such taxes, with all the legal costs and charges arising thereon, may be sold at public sale to satisfy the corporation therefor," be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows, viz: "That real property, whether improved or unimproved, in the city of Washington, on which one or more years' taxes shall have become due and remain unpaid, or on which any special tax, imposed by virtue of the authority of the provisions of this act, shall have become due and remain unpaid, or so much thereof, not less than a lot, (when the propty on which the tax has accrued is not less than that quantity,) as may be necessary to pay any such taxes, with all interests, costs, and charges arising thereon, may be sold at public sale to satisfy the corporation therefor." And so much of the third proviso of the tenth section of the said act incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, approved May the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, as is in the following words, viz: "That no sales shall be made in pursuance of this section, of any improved property whereon there is personal property of sufficient value to pay the said taxes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the authority given to the collector in the eleventh section of said act to postpone the sale of any property to a future day "for want of bidders," shall be so construed as to authorize the postponement for any other reasonable cause, if, in the opinion of the Mayor, the collector, or other officer duly authorized, there shall be other reasonable cause for such postponement; but public notice shall in all cases be given of such postponement, and the sales made at such postponed time shall be equally valid as if made the day first designated for such sale; and no sale of any real property for taxes hereafter made shall be impaired or made void by reason of any error of the Mayor, or other officer of the corporation, in making a calculation or computation of the amount of taxes due, the expenses attendant on the advertisement and sale, or of the purchase money and the interest thereon, notwithstanding the sum erroneously calculated or computed may have been paid by the purchaser, his heirs or assigns; but all such sales, and the deeds which may be granted on the certificates then issued, shall be valid and binding as if no such error had been made; and it shall be lawful for the heirs or assigns of any purchaser or purchasers of property sold for taxes in the said city, to receive, do or perform anything which by the said act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred & twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington, or by any act or acts supplementary to or in execution of the same, it may be lawful for such purchaser or purchasers to receive, do, or perform.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to cause to be made out plats of all the squares in the city of Washington, on which shall be shown the lines of all the subdivisions of said squares as the same shall actually exist at the date of the completion of the plat of each square, and to prescribe and regulate the manner in which description shall be made of all real estate sold or transferred in the said city: *Provided*, That the said plats shall be made out and drawn upon a uniform scale of not less than one inch to fifty feet; and that the method of description of real estate sold or transferred within the corporate limits which shall be prescribed by the said corporation shall be such that the plats shall at all times show the lines of property as actually existing in the squares; and the office of the surveyor of the city of Washington shall be the legal office of record of the plats of all property in the city of Washington.

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the school tax which may be levied and collected in pursuance of the powers in this act given, shall constitute a fund, or be added to any other fund now or hereafter to be constituted by any act of the corporation, for the establishment and support of common schools, and for no other purpose, under such regulations as may from time to time be established and provided by the corporation.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation shall not have power to increase the present funded debt of the said corporation, either by borrowing money or otherwise, unless it shall be agreed to do so by two-thirds of the legal voters in the said city at an annual election; and the said corporation shall annually apply a sum not less than ten thousand dollars of its revenues to the redemption of the present debt of the corporation.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all taxes, except taxes on real property, imposed by virtue of the powers granted by this act, or the acts to which this is amendatory or supplementary, in default of payment thereof within the time limited by act of the incorporation for payment, may be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels and personal effects of the person or persons chargeable therewith, under such regulations and limitations as the corporation may prescribe; but no such sale shall be made unless ten day's previous notice thereof be given in some newspaper printed and published in the city of Washington.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings, or other officer having charge and authority over the lands and property of the United States lying within the city of Washington, shall, from time to time, cause to be opened and improved such avenues and streets, or parts or portions thereof, as the President of the United States, upon the application of the corporation of the said city, shall deem necessary for the public convenience, and direct to be done; and he shall defray the expenses thereof out of any money arising, or which shall have arisen, from the sale of lots in the city of Washington belonging, or which may have belonged, to the United States, and from no other fund. And it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner, or other United States officer as aforesaid, upon the application of the Mayor, to repair and keep in repair the pavements, water-gutters, water-ways, and flag foot-ways which have been made or shall be made opposite or along the public squares, reservations, or other property belonging to the United States; as also, on like application, to repair and keep in repair such streets and avenues, or parts thereof, as may have been, or shall hereafter be, opened and improved by the United States; the expense of all such repairs to be paid out of the fund before mentioned.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, required to perform the duties required of the city Commissioner by the fourteenth section of the act of the twenty-sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, supplementary to the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, within ninety days after the sale of any lots or squares belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, to report the fact to the corporation of Washington, giving the date of sale, the number of the lot and square, the name of the purchaser or purchasers; and the said lots or squares shall be liable to taxation by the said corporation from the date of such sale. And no open space, public reservation, or other public ground in the said city, shall be occupied by any private person, or for any private purposes whatever.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the peace, whether they be members of the Board of Aldermen or Board of Common Council or not, who may be selected from time to time by the said corporation, to enforce the police regulations and penal laws of the said city, as also to issue warrants and to hear and determine cases within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in which the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of the said city shall be plaintiffs, shall have power to issue all such warrants, and all other warrants or processes deemed necessary and proper in cases of violations of the police regulations and penal laws of the corporation, and to hear and determine all such cases, and, under the orders of the corporation, to issue execution or other final process thereon; and the said justices shall also have power to compel the attendance of witnesses by attachment, and to punish them by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, for refusing obedience to a summons.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be appointed for three years; and upon indictment and conviction of any justice of the peace, before any court of competent jurisdiction, of incompetency, habitual drunkenness, corruption in office, or of any other wilful misconduct in the discharge of his duties as justice of the peace, his commission shall be void, and he shall cease to exercise the office and powers of justice of the peace; and for all criminal process or business issued or tried by or before any justice of the peace in the city and county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the said justice and the constable who shall execute the process shall respectively be entitled to charge and receive same fees as are authorized to be charged and received in the case of process issued and served by them respectively in cases of small debts: and the said costs shall be certified by the said justices to the District Attorney, for his revision and approval, and when approved shall be paid by the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the seven members now authorized to be appointed to the levy court of the county of Washington, from and after May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required annually to appoint four additional members from the city of Washington; and the said court shall thereafter consist of eleven members.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation of the said city of Washington shall have full power and authority to pass all laws which may be needful and necessary to carry into full and complete effect the powers granted to the said corporation, or to any of its officers or servants, by this act, or by the act or acts to which this act is amendatory or supplementary. And all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved, May 17, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS IN DUPLIN.

I AM now locating two large Stills at Sarecta, and shall have them in operation by 1st to 10th June. Persons making Turpentine in that region, can rely on disposing of it at all times at fair prices. My business there will be conducted by Mr. WM. E. HYDE. W. O. JEFFREYS.
Wilmington, May 5th.—[34tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

TOBACCO—25 boxes Tobacco, old brand and quality, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 2, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

DEMOCRATS OF WILMINGTON, ATTEND!

On this Evening there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Wilmington at the Court-House, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the County Convention.

Meeting at half-past 7 o'clock.

June 2d, 1848. **MANY DEMOCRATS.**

THE NOMINATION.—The die is cast! The long agony is over! After five days of long and anxious deliberation, not unmingled with some embarrassments, the representatives of the Democratic party who, on the 22d ultimo, assembled in the city of Baltimore, closed their labors on Friday, the 26th, by presenting to the Republicans of America the distinguished individuals whose names will be found at our mast-head, as their Standard-bearers in the great contest upon which we are entering. And are they not names worthy the high positions to which they are about to be called by their fellow-citizens? The name of LEWIS CASS has long become a household word with the Democracy of America. His is a name that is associated with all that is great, patriotic and good—a name around which the true hearted Republicans of the Union will delight to rally as their Standard-bearer in the approaching campaign. BUTLER, the gallant BUTLER, too, well deserves to be placed by the Democracy second in command, in the great battle which they are about to fight with Federalism. No less distinguished in peace than renowned in war, these two gallant names will draw around them all that is noble and chivalric in the land, whilst the sound Republican platform of principles on which they stand will endear them to the great masses of the people of all ranks, occupations and professions. We do not know who the Philadelphia Convention will place on the turf as their competitors in the great race before us. This we know, however; with CASS and BUTLER we can beat them, be they who they may.

We have said that our candidate, Gen. LEWIS CASS, is alike distinguished in peace and renowned in war.

At an early age he commanded the third Regiment of Ohio volunteers under Hull, in 1812. He was present at the battle of the Thames, (then a Brigadier General,) under General Harrison, and is highly complimented by him for his gallant conduct. In 1813, General CASS was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, or the Northwestern Territory, as it was then called, which post he filled with distinguished ability up to 1831, having received, during that time, the appointment seven different times, and of course the appointment being confirmed by the Senate as many times; no mean compliment to the ability and faithfulness with which he discharged the duties of this important post. In 1831, he was called by General Jackson to preside over the War Department in his cabinet. Here he had for his colleagues those great men whose names are now familiar to the whole people of America—Livingston, McLane, Woodbury, and Taney. He conducted the affairs of the War Department with consummate ability up to 1836, when he was sent, by Gen. Jackson, Minister to France. Here he represented his country with ability, sagacity and boldness. Through his efforts, on his own responsibility too, the celebrated Quintuple Treaty, entered into between England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, which would have placed every flag that sailed the ocean under the feet of England, was broken up. The Treaty had actually been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of all these powers, before the world was aware of the game that was being carried on, when Gen. CASS protested, in the name of his country, against it, and laid his reasons before M. GUIZOT, the then French Minister. The result was, that France backed out from the Treaty, and it fell to the ground. In 1842, he resigned his post as Minister to France, assigning as his reasons, that he could not hold the mission, placed as he was in a false position by the "Ashburton Treaty" which conceded to England what he protested against in the Quintuple Treaty. He came home, and every where was received with the highest marks of favor by his countrymen. At the Baltimore Convention, in 1844, he received 123 votes, and would, it is generally believed, have been the candidate of the party, had the balloting been continued on that day. Mr. POLK however was taken up as a compromise man, and nominated. He contributed largely to the success of the campaign of 1844. In the winter of that year he was elected by the Legislature of his own State to the Senate of the United States. His course there is before the world, and will no doubt be thoroughly canvassed during the campaign. But we have extended this article beyond what we intended when we commenced it. Of both CASS and BUTLER we will have ample time and opportunity to speak more at length in future numbers of the Journal.

☞On Monday last, Gen. CASS sent in his resignation to the President of the Senate, as Senator from the State of Michigan; and the Vice President was authorized and instructed to inform the Governor of Michigan of the same, with a view to filling the vacancy.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—Immediately on the arrival of the final proceedings of the Convention at Washington City, an impromptu ratification meeting was held on Friday evening, at which the friends of BUCHANAN, WOODBURY and DALLAS were present, and pledged themselves, hearts and hands, to the support of the nominees. The Democrats of the city of Baltimore held a similar meeting in Monument Square, at which a tremendous crowd were present.

☞The report of the public meeting, held at Weldon, in relation to the recent arrest of Mr. PETERSON, Mail Agent, is necessarily postponed to next paper. It arrived here on our publication day.

THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.—We publish amongst the other proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, (on the fourth page,) the resolutions adopted by that body, and which declare the principles upon which in the approaching contest, the great Presidential battle, is to be fought, so far as the Democracy is concerned. They are very nearly the same as those adopted by the Convention of 1844, and upon which Mr. Polk was then elected. Indeed they are literally the same, with some additional ones, which circumstances, that have occurred since 1844, have rendered necessary. They now, as then, declare, in a bold and fearless manner, the great eternal principles of the American Democracy—principles which, the more they are discussed and made known, the more they will become popular and universally adopted by the enlightened voters of America. We do not, at this time, intend to go into any specific commentary upon them, but would merely call the attention of the reader to them, and ask him to lay them carefully aside, so that as the contest waxes warm, and Federalists ask him for the principles of his party, he can lay his hands upon them as a complete and triumphant answer. Be it our duty, as an humble member of the press, to comment upon them at fitting times, and at all times, with what little ability we have, to defend them from the assaults of Federalism. With these principles inscribed on our banner in 1844, we acheived a glorious triumph; with them we will acheive even a more glorious victory in '48.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—In our paper of last week we gave a synopsis of the two first days proceedings of this body, and this week we give the proceedings (condensed) of the remaining three days. In reviewing the action of this body, there is no man, certainly no democrat, who has not reason to rejoice that those who composed it behaved, throughout that long and exciting session, with so much wisdom, forbearance, and judgment. There is no one, who is in any wise acquainted with the affairs of this republic for the last few years, who does not know that there is one great sectional question that has loomed up with dark portentious front, inducing in the bosom of the purest and best men of the land in all portions of the country, gloomy forebodings of the future. A subject upon which we of the South have felt, and do feel, peculiarly sensitive,—and with reason; and a subject which the mischievous fanaticism of a portion of the people of the free States has pressed to extremes, which of late have threatened the integrity of the Union. Anxiously did we, as a Southern man, scan the political horizon, as the time approached when the representatives of the democracy of all sections of the Union would, according to usage, meet together for the purpose of selecting republican candidates for the two highest offices in the world;—anxiously, too, did we watch the proceedings of this body, whilst assembled, in order to see what its course would be. We had a firm reliance in the patriotism of the democracy of the country; still we felt, under all the circumstances, no little solicitude with regard to the manner in which the National Convention would act on the particular subject alluded to. Thrice happy, indeed, are we, not only on account of the success of our own party, but for the sake of the Union itself, that the deliberations of that body were conducted by men who, whether the sons of the hardy pioneers of the West, of the Pilgrim fathers of the East, or of our own sunny South, were animated by a high and lofty patriotism which kept its eye ever fixed upon the Constitution, its guarantees, and its compromises, as the great polar star whose light would guide them and the great party whose representatives they were, with unerring certainty and in triumph through the fiercest tempests that may rage around the ark of safety of our glorious Union. Happy, indeed, are we, that the great platform of principles erected by these men is such that we, as a Southern man and a Democrat, can cordially plant ourselves upon it, and there in fraternal embrace meet the hardy enterprising son of New England—the rough but brave and generous "Buck Eye" of the West, and the proud impetuous inhabitant of the "Gulf Shore," as a band of brothers joined, who have a common purpose, common principles, common hopes, and common fears; and who, when the fight is over, will raise to the Heavens a common shout of triumph.

It is true, the Convention had some vexed questions to settle and adjust. The Democracy of the Empire State came there with divided front. Two sets of delegates presented themselves, claiming each to be the true and legitimate representatives of the Democracy of New York. The Convention heard both sides patiently, and then permitted both to take seats in the Convention, wisely declining to decide their domestic quarrels. Above all, the views, the interests, and the predilections of the different sections of our extended territory were to be reconciled and harmonized. This, we think, was most happily effected by the Convention. Long ago we saw the necessity for taking the candidate from a slaveholding State. Wisely and well did the Southern delegation act, when they found a "Northern" man whose views of the constitution and of the powers of Congress under the constitution coincided with their own, in selecting him as their standard bearer in the coming campaign. All in all, the whole country has reason for congratulation in the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention; the Democrats in that the proceedings of the body were harmonious and conciliatory, and resulted in the nomination of a ticket which will please all parts of the country, and therefore will, in all human probability, be triumphantly elected; the Whigs, inasmuch as even should they be again beaten, as most certainly they will, they will have statesmen of tried ability and patriotism to preside over the destinies of our common country.

For our own part, had the choice of the candidates depended upon our individual vote, that vote would have been cast for another ticket. This, however, makes the choice of the Convention none the less agreeable to us; nor would we have worked with a better heart and will for the election of our own particular choice, than will we for the present nominees.

We now feel convinced that it is the strongest ticket that could have been selected, and, otherwise, it is entirely satisfactory to the Democracy of the country, so far as we have yet heard. Our Whig friends, although admitting it to be a strong nomination, and therefore a bad one for them, express themselves, at least those of them that we have heard speak of the matter, pleased with the character and ability of both Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler. They say, if they are to be beaten, they will have a President and Vice President of whom every American citizen will be proud.

As the campaign progresses we will, as a matter of course, be called upon to refer to the action and proceedings of the Baltimore Convention more in detail. Our limits will not permit us to extend our remarks at present.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH.—We thus early call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington to the matter of making fit and appropriate preparations for the celebration of our National Anniversary. We think that it is time some steps should be taken. The time-honored custom of selecting some one of our fellow-citizens to deliver an oration on that day, commemorative of the great and glorious event of which it is the anniversary, we think, for one, should be kept up. What say the citizens? Suppose a number of them call upon the Intendant of Police, and respectfully request him to call a public meeting for this purpose; we presume, as a matter of course, he will do so.

CONGRESS.—During the past week, scarcely any business has been done in either House—certainly none of much importance; nor need we look for the transaction of important business 'till after the Philadelphia Convention. The members of both Houses are entirely too busy in President making, just now, to attend to their appropriate duties. Mr. POLK has sent a message to Congress in reference to the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon. It has not yet been acted upon. The people of that distant region are clamorous for some action on the part of Congress. We think they deserve and ought to receive, at the hands of Congress, the earliest attention.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We desire thus publicly to tender our acknowledgments to the Proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, and also to the Editor of the Petersburg Republican, for their kindness and courtesy in forwarding to us daily the earliest accounts of the deliberations of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. We thank them, and hold ourselves in readiness to reciprocate in any way that may be in our power.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established on the route between Strickland's Depot and Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson County, by the name of "SIX RUN'S POST OFFICE," John Colwell, Esq., Postmaster. By the way, why is it that the mail which supplies this office, Taylor's Bridge, Lisbon, and Gravelly Hill Post Offices, leaves Strickland's Depot on Monday, when its leaving on Friday, at say 2 or 3 o'clock P. M., would be much more to the advantage of the people in that section of country, for whose benefit the route was established and is now kept up?—We would like to hear from some of our friends on this subject.

THE CANDIDATES.—Are our friends in the country districts taking steps to bring out candidates for the Legislature? June Court will soon be here, (next Monday week.) We do hope and trust that the Democrats in the various country districts will adopt such measures as will secure a full Convention where all parts of the county will be thoroughly represented. We must and will make such a nomination as will be agreeable to the whole party. The Democracy of New Hanover heretofore has always pulled together as one man They will do so now, or we are much mistaken.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Our candidate, DAVID S. REID, has just completed his tour through the Eastern Counties, and will address the people in Granville County on tomorrow, and at Raleigh on Monday next. He will then, we presume, accompany Mr. Manly, the Federal candidate, to the West, and meet him at the various places where he (Mr. M.) has made appointments in Stokes, Davidson, Davie, Surry, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Yancy, and Buncombe, commencing on the 13th of June and ending on the 4th of July. We say we suppose he will accompany Mr. Manly to the West. We do not know the fact. We suppose when Mr. Reid reaches Raleigh he will publish his appointments for the balance of the campaign.

Thus far the accounts which we have received from all parts of the country which Mr. Reid has visited, are very flattering. We feel assured, if our friends in all sections of the State will only second the efforts of their standard bearer, we will be able to carry North Carolina in August next. Mr. Reid takes admirably with the people wherever he goes.—He is more than a match for Mr. Manly on the stump. He is far more conversant with the political history of the country than is that gentleman. Besides, he has the right side of the question to argue. He is doing noble service for Democracy, and deserves the warm and enthusiastic support of every true Democrat. Our friends, wherever Mr. Reid has been, are sanguine of success. Let us make a bold push; bring out all our strength, and success will assuredly be ours.

INTERESTING TO POST MASTERS.—An act has just passed both branches of Congress, amendatory of the act of 1845, which last named act made the commissions of Post Masters retainable *annually*, instead of *quarterly*. This was found to be a ruinous curtailment of the commissions of the deputy Post Masters, and hence this amendment, which not only provides that the commissions shall henceforth be allowed *quarterly*, but also instructs the P. M. General, in adjusting the accounts of Post Masters, to make the law *retrospective*. This is but just, and will rejoice the hearts of several of our friends—the Deputy Post Masters. The following is the section relative to this *retrospective* view of the case:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all Postmasters, whose commissions have been diminished by their being allowed and paid on the amount of postage received in a year, instead of on the amount received in a quarter, shall be permitted to resettle and adjust their accounts according to the first section of this act, and shall be allowed and paid such sum as may be justly found their due on such resettlement of their accounts.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office has been removed from the old stand, on Market street, to the Custom House, on Water street.

☞The London *Times* denies, as currently stated, that the Pope has been deposed and a republic proclaimed at Rome.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—From the New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ultimo, we learn that the steamship Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult., bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, from Mexico to the 8th, and from Queretaro to the 4th May. The Picayune's Queretaro correspondent, writing under date of 4th ultimo, says that there is now a full quorum of Senators and Deputies present, and that several informal sessions have been held for the purpose of examining the credentials of Deputies, preparatory to the regular organization of Congress, which was expected to commence its regular session on the 8th ult. Whether the treaty will be ratified, is yet a matter of doubt. Should later news arrive, we will of course give it to our readers.

STILL LATER.—By the Charleston Courier's Express of Sunday morning last, we have the New Orleans Picayune Extra, of the 21st ult, with advices from the City of Mexico up to the 13th, and from Queretaro up to the 11th May.

The intelligence is both important and agreeable. On the 8th of May the Mexican Congress was regularly organized for business, there being considerably more than a quorum of both branches of that body in attendance. The provisional President of the Republic, Pena y Pena, has sent to the Chambers his message. It is long, able, and very much in favor of peace. He calmly reviews the past, and takes to himself no little credit for having so managed the affairs of the country that now the representatives of the nation have the opportunity, in peace and quiet, to deliberate upon and ratify a treaty of peace, which he says, under all the circumstances, (and truly,) is much better for Mexico than she could expect. He urges upon Congress the vital importance of its immediate ratification, and, by the way, uses some strong arguments, which, if the Mexicans have one grain of sense left, will have their proper weight. He asks the congregated wisdom of the Mexican nation, if the present treaty is rejected and hostilities are resumed, whether, at the end of another campaign, Mexico can reasonably expect to get more favorable terms from the United States. He advises them that the Republic is in no condition to continue the war, and that although it is hard to cede away a portion, and such a fair portion, of her territory, still, under all the circumstances, it is the best that can be done. Pena y Pena is a sensible man and a patriot.

Doubts are still entertained, first, as to whether Congress will ratify the treaty; and second, should this be the case, whether Paredes, Bustamente, Almonte, and other military chieftains, will not create a revolution (on this account,) which will overthrow the government. To shew how far the matter of peace or war is in doubt, the Picayune's correspondent states that bets are being made that there will be no peace growing out of the pending treaty. On the other hand, everything seems favorable for peace; and intelligent Mexicans think the treaty will be ratified without doubt.

The Picayune says that a rumor was brot by some of the passengers that Herrera had been elected President of the Republic, but had manifested much reluctance in accepting the office.

A few days more and we will know all about this really important matter.

THE VERY LATEST.—We have received the Charleston Courier, containing dates from New Orleans up to the 26th ult. The late hour at which we receive this intelligence, will only enable us to give a brief abstract of its important features.

The New Orleans Picayune is in receipt of dates from the City of Mexico up to the 18th, and from Queretaro to the 16th ultimo. The Picayune's correspondent, writing from Queretaro on the 16th ult., says that the first debate on the treaty in the Mexican Congress took place on the day previous, and that it was extremely stormy. The war party, finding themselves in the minority, have become desperate, and say publicly that they will withdraw, and thus break the quorum. Herrera has not yet been elected President, but most assuredly will be, as soon as all the States are represented. Pena y Pena has been re-elected provisional President for a few days. All was doubt at the last dates with regard to the ratification of the treaty.

By this arrival at New-Orleans, we learn the melancholy fact, that on the 15th ultimo, Com'rs Harris and Pinkney, of the Navy, together with Lts. Ward and Doughty, and Dr. Bell, also of the Navy, were drowned on the Bar of Tuspan. They were passing in on a boat, which was swamped.

The above is the very latest from Mexico, up to this morning.

TONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—So far as we have yet had an opportunity of seeing, the democratic press has received the nominations of CASS and BUTLER with the greatest enthusiasm, if we except the "Barn-burners" of New York. We notice that the *Evening Post* and *Globe* of that City are quite savage upon the nomination, and everything connected with it. CASS, they object to, principally because he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. Well, go it; we will have to get along without you gentlemen "Barn-burners." We can elect Gen. CASS without the vote of New York.

☞The news brought by the *Hibernia* has produced quite a depression in the business circles in the large Eastern Cities. The Cotton market has been particularly depressed.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The ticket brought out in this county by the Democracy is, for the Senate, Capt. JNO. BERRY. For the Commons, CAD. JONES, jr., JOHN STOCKARD, Dr. D. A. MONTGOMERY, and P. H. MCDADE; "the strongest ticket," says the correspondent of the *Standard*, "ever brought out in Orange, and is, I think, obliged to succeed."

☞The New Orleans *Delta* says, that Gen. TAYLOR has determined to write no more letters until after the election. He keeps by him an ample supply of the ALLISON letter, which he sends to his numerous questioners. Sensible.

☞The Court of Inquiry is now in session at Frederick, Maryland, and Gen. SCOTT is there in attendance upon it.

☞We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. VENABLE, of N. Carolina, and the Hon. Mr. BROWN, of Va., each for a copy of their speeches in pamphlet form.

☞GENERAL CASS has left Washington for his "Western home," in Michigan.

☞The following we clip from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, dated 29th ult., (Monday last,)—The writer is generally well informed, and we place a great deal of reliance upon what he says. The charges against Gen. SCOTT, which he speaks of, are the same hinted at some time since by the New Orleans *Picayune's* correspondent:

"There is news in town, coming this time from a respectable source, that the Congress assembled at Queretaro will ratify the treaty. All the rumors and talk about marches and counter-marches, ordering Generals Taylor and Scott back to Mexico, &c., are sheer fabrications. The government has received dispatches, and their purport is that *the treaty will be ratified, and that we shall have the news of it in less than a week.* Put that among the rest of my predictions.

"Gen. Scott, the war-worn hero of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Churubusco, &c., arrived here on yesterday, and attended Rev. Mr. Price's church.—The learned divine included him in his prayers, in which, no doubt, the congregation joined with a greatful heart. Gen. Scott left this morning for Frederick, to attend the Court of Inquiry My opinion is that other things will yet come before that Court with which the public are as yet unacquainted, and which do not consist in mere letters written by different parties. It is not unlikely that a charge of too great anxiety in favor of peace may be brought against Gen. Scott, which may be more annoying than all the Leonidas letters that were ever heard of. Mr. Trist may be involved in the same charge, though he may, from the constitutional tribunal of the country, appeal to impartial history.

WHO WILL BE THE WHIG CHAMPION?—Of course we feel some curiosity to know who the Feds will place upon the Presidential turf as competitors with CASS and BUTLER; not that we care a fig, so far as the result is concerned, who he is. But we would like to know, as a mere matter of curiosity, who we are to have the pleasure of beating. Will it be TAYLOR? CLAY? SCOTT? or CORWIN?—There is a majority of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention pledged to Mr. CLAY, and he will undoubtedly receive the nomination if the delegates obey the instructions of those who appointed them. But will they do this? We predict they will not. The nomination of CASS by our folks has helped Gen'l TAYLOR mightily. The Whigs, we think, will take him up. They feel that it would be no race at all between CLAY and CASS. By this day week, we shall know all about it.

THE WHIG VIEW.—The following is the Whig view of the nomination of Gen'l Cass, as we find it in the National Intelligencer, the great organ of the Federal party of the Union:—

"In nominating Mr. Cass, it must be admitted that the Convention have selected for their candidate a gentleman of talents, of respectability, and of exemplary personal character. These worthy traits, however, are wofully counterpoised by the wild and disorganizing views and principles which he has of late years avowed and advocated, and which, if they ever obtain a firm footing and ascendancy in the Councils of this Nation, will, if they do not make absolute shipwreck of this glorious Union, prove as disastrous to the hopes and objects of the venerated founders of this Government, as we trust the issue of the election will prove to the hopes of those who have placed Gen'l Cass in the field.

"Whether Gen'l Cass is the strongest candidate whom the Democracy could have found in its ranks, we much doubt; but the strongest, if there be a stronger, would have been equally doomed to defeat by the candidate, whoever he may be, that will be offered to the country by the Whig Convention in June; and we could have preferred, for 'auld lang syne,' to have had some other candidate to beat."

We do not know what "wild and disorganizing views and principles" the Intelligencer alludes to, if it be not the firm and bold course which Gen'l Cass has always pursued when there was a controversy between his own and a foreign nation. He has always stood up boldly for his own country, and doubtless the Intelligencer and some other Federal papers look upon this as "wild and disorganizing." Not so, however, they will find, do the *people* of this country look upon such matters.

☞Well, we must admit that there is something singular in the fact of the two extremes—South Carolina and the Barn-burners of New-York—being out against the action of the National Democratic Convention. The *Mercury*, of Charleston, and the *Evening Post* of New York, are both out against the doings of the Convention. The first, because the action of that body is deemed prejudicial to Southern interests; and the second, because its doings were too Southern! The Barn-burners are about to call a Convention to nominate an independent candidate for the Presidency—probably Senator JNO. A. DIX—so says the *Post*. The *Mercury* has not announced yet what South Carolina will do in the premises. Now it may so turn out that the *people*, the *voters* of these two States, will take the matter into their own hands, and adjudge the nominees of the Convention to be *their* choice. Time will shew.

☞The next 4th of March occurs on Sunday. So that Gen. CASS will have to be inaugurated on Saturday, the 3d, else the country will be without an executive for one day.

GEN'L SCOTT IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday last, 25th ultimo, Gen'l Scott received, at the hands of the city authorities of New York, a public reception, which, the papers state, was of the most enthusiastic character. We would not be surprised if the friends of Gen'l Scott will make a strong pull to get his name bro't prominently before the Philadelphia Convention, which assembles next week.

HAYTI.—The latest intelligence from this negro republic informs us that a dreadful civil war was raging between the mulattoes and blacks. It seems that the yellows, who are by far the most wealthy and intelligent class of the inhabitants, have been, by the present President, entirely excluded from all participation in governmental affairs. A number of them presented to Soloque, the President, a remonstrance on this subject, when he ordered 80 of them to be shot in cold blood. Their friends rose in arms. A civil war was the consequence, and at last dates all the respectable and intelligent mulattoes in Port au Prince were either killed or in prison.

☞Will our friend of the Weldon Herald point out to us any clashing or discrepancy in the two paragraphs which he quotes from the Journal; for we presume it was for some purpose of this kind he quoted them.

NEW YORK AND MR. CLAY.—The New York Tribune, the Clay organ of that State, calculates that thirty-two out of the thirty-six delegates to the Whig National Convention, are in favor of Mr. Clay.

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?"—Our readers will recollect how frequently this question was asked in 1844 by the Whig orators.—Here it was insisted that JAMES K. POLK was an obscure Loco Foco, entirely "unknown to fortune and to fame." The *people* of the country answered this question thoroughly. These same orators cannot, we presume, ask this question with regard to LEWIS CASS. He, we presume, is pretty well known. But we will see.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have devoted considerable space to the foreign news. It is important and interesting. The present state of Europe cannot fail to be a subject of absorbing interest to every man who can look an inch beyond the shadow of his own nose. We have given the Foreign Markets in detail under the commercial head, as all are either directly or indirectly interested in them. It will be seen that both Cotton and Breadstuffs have declined a shade since the last arrival.

Laid on the Shelf.—We think our amiable friend, Col. Wm. R. King, has as good right as any one to complain of the way in which matters were conducted in the National Convention of his party. There was evidently a studied purpose to throw him into the back ground, notwithstanding he had been much talked of for the Vice Presidency. He was not placed on a single Committee, nor was he elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention; and worse still, the *Union*, in publishing the list of delegates, actually deprives him of his personal identity, and puts him down as *M. A.* King! Truly, truly, this *was* the unkindest cut of all.

Chronicle, Wednesday.

We wonder the *Chronicle* should be so foolish as to pen the above paragraph, knowing, as he must have done, that all the facts are purely fictitious. The Hon. WM. R. KING not only was not a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, but was not, in fact, in the City of Baltimore during its session. The "M. A. King," reported as a delegate from Alabama, is quite a different person. Do, neighbor, now that we are entering upon the Presidential campaign, make it a rule to look before you leap. Your doing so will save your jumping into the mire. But the *Chronicle* evinces quite a sympathy for Mr. KING, the reader can guess with what sincerity.

☞SANTA ANNA has arrived in safety at Kingston, Jamaica, and it is supposed, as soon as he can get the proper arrangements made, will resume the polite and intellectual amusement of fighting chickens.

MCKAY'S EXPRESS.—We are again indebted to Mr. WILLIAM STRINGER, agent for MCKAY'S Express, for both Northern and Southern papers, in advance of the Mail.

☞The Raleigh *Star*, (Whig,) for once in its life, has made a candid and sensible remark, which we quote for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

"Gen. Cass is perhaps the strongest nomination the Democrats could have made, and the whigs will find in him a formidable enemy."

For the Journal.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

At a meeting held on Monday evening last, at the *Exchange Room*, Col. JOHN MCRAE was called to the Chair and DR. JAS. H. DICKSON appointed Secretary,

On motion of Gen. MCRAE it was

Resolved, That this meeting approves highly of the scheme for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, above the falls, proposed to be undertaken by the Counties interested therein.

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held for this purpose at Pittsboro' on the 17th of June.

These Resolutions were offered and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates.

Gen. Alex. McRae, T Loring, David Reid, Nat. Hill, H. Nutt, Gen. James Owen, and T. D. Meares.

Chairman and Secretary authorised to fill vacancies in the above Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the town.

JOHN MCRAE, Chairman.
J. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia--7 Days Later from Europe.

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday, in which we find full details of the foreign news brought by the Hibernia, we condense the following summary of its most important features:—

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at New York on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th instant.

Commercial affairs wear rather an improved aspect.

Ireland was less tumultuous.

The French National Assembly had appointed an Executive Government of five persons.

The prospects of the Italian patriots in the North of Italy had improved, and news was expected of a victory over the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The weather continues most beautiful, and is every thing which can be desired. The crops throughout the entire United Kingdom look most promising, and afford ample hope of a most abundant harvest. We observe that a leading Dublin paper "regrets very much to state that extensive failures have been already discovered in the potato crop in the west of Ireland." The same "regrets" appear in a few English papers.—We are unwilling to believe that there exists at present any cause for alarm as to the failure of the potato crops; and we again recommend the grower and speculator in breadstuffs to look with caution upon these reports.

Blockade of Venice.—The London Gazette publishes an official dispatch from Count Figuelmont, in which the blockade of Venice is made known.

Blockade of German Ports by the Danes.—The same Gazette contains an official dispatch from the Danish Minister, Knuth, announcing the blockade of Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, Wismar, Pillau, and Dantzic—the four first from the 2d of May, and the last from the 3d, the blockade of the Elbe being fixed for the 10th.

Ireland.—Ireland has become more tranquil. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation.

Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continue their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the priests.

The potato crops generally promise a very abundant yield. Blight has appeared in only a few very limited localities.

The name of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien has been struck from the roll of the magistracy of the county of Limerick.

DUBLIN, May 10th.—This day the Judges of the Queen's Bench unanimously decided against Mr. Mitchell's pleas and in favor of the Crown.

The Judges have appointed the 29th of May and the 1st of June, for the trial of Mr. Mitchell.

France.—We have received details of the proceedings of the meeting of the French Assembly up to the 11th inst. In the afternoon of that day, the Executive Commission, with whom the choice rested, declared the ministry as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Bastide; War, Charras; Finance, Duclerc; Justice, Cremieux; Instruction, Carnot; Commerce, Flocon; *Religion*, Bethmont; Public Works, Trelat; Marine, Casey; Interior, Recurt; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Favre.

By the last arrival, we had reports of the election of Mr. Buchez, President of the Assembly.

But the formation of the executive authority, to carry on the business of the State, is a still more difficult question. At the first attempt to decide this essential point, by nominating a delegated authority of five Ministers, Barbes, the ultra-colonel of the National Guards, ascended the tribune and raised such a confusion, by referring to the late events at Rouen, as plainly to prove that any attempt by the moderate Republicans to exclude the members of the *ultra* party from a due share in the government, would be followed by a movement of the people to restore the preponderance of the extreme party.

M. Lamartine evidently wishes to retain Ledru Rollin in power, however obnoxious his principles may be; as, in the event of his being ejected, the extreme Republicans would appeal to the sword, and raise such confusion throughout France, as would wholly obstruct the action of the government.

At present it seems very doubtful whether a presidential chief will be appointed. A powerful minority, being only less by twenty-six of the half of nearly eight hundred members, are of the opinion that the Executive Government can be carried on by the Assembly itself.

Each man of the three hundred and eighty-five thinks himself as good and as capable as Lamartine; and, accordingly, the members who take this view of their duties are not disposed to delegate the authority which the people have granted them.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The warlike aspect of affairs on the continent has not undergone any material change during the past week. The hostilities in Lombardy have received a new impulse by the accession of the Pope to the Italian confederacy against Austria, whilst Prussia and the allies in the north have entered Denmark Proper, Jutland; and the friendly meditation of England in the quarrel has not yet produced any practical results.

The Danes by sea have now begun to act by a vigorous blockade of all the northern ports. An official declaration of the blockade of Venice by the Austrians has been issued.

From Lombardy there is an hourly expectation of receiving news of a decisive engagement between Charles Albert and the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

Spain.—A military insurrection took place at Madrid on the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock in the morning, which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict, which lasted several hours.

The number of the dead was not known, but it was considerably greater than in the insurrection of the 26th of March.

Among the killed was the Captain-General Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Maria Christina.

Hungary and Bohemia.—All the accounts from Hungary and Bohemia represent those kingdoms as complete victims of anarchy. In the former, particularly, the peasantry are in open revolt, and the nobles have ranged themselves on their side.

Greece.—This little kingdom was on the high road to revolution, insurrectionary movements having broken out in various quarters. The financial affairs of the Government were in the worst possible condition. The national bank has been authorized to suspend specie payments.

Imprisonment of the Pope.—A report prevailed in Paris, May 12th, that the Pope, repenting his late hostility to Austria, had revoked his late declaration of war, that in consequence the people had risen *en masse* and deposed him from his temporal authority; placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regularly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holiness will be deposed as a temporal Prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to be exercised by the new ministry without any control on the part of the Pontiff.

Some of the journals announced that the Pope had been deposed, and the Republic proclaimed at Rome, but the news seems premature.

Russia and Poland.—The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation at Paris. On the Prussian Polish frontiers, the utter disorganization of all government has led to the most frightful excesses.

As far as we can judge, from the conflicting accounts which reach us, it appears that the Germans, having broken faith with the Poles, in certain concessions granted to them, the latter flew to arms.

A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought—the two last, at Xionx and at Miloslaw, have been frightfully bloody. The carnage of the first battle was only exceeded by that of the second.

The Prussians had ten thousand men, whilst the Poles were a mere handful, and yet the slaughter was terrific. The Prussians were beaten. The whole province of Posen was in arms, and that city is not unlikely to be taken by the Poles.

Between the latter and the Germans the fiercest animosity subsists; the Poles have refused to send any delegates to the Diet, and, in fact, abjure all connection with the Germans. Prussia seems to be in a deplorable state, from Treves to Posen; and the distress at Berlin is intense.

Portugal.—The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree, appointing a commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portugese ultra marine possessions.

Italy and Austria.—The eternal city is in a high insurrection. Rome may be considered in a state of siege. Pius IX., whose name was so lately the symbol of Italian emancipation, and who was personally the idol of the people, and now pronounced a "reactionnaire," is left nothing but the name of the sovereignty of Rome, and scarcely even that.

What appears certain is, that when the declaration of the Pope against proclaiming war against Austria and disapproving of the passage of the Po by the Pontifical troops became known, the population of the Holy City rose as one man—the national guard took possession of all the gates; sentinels were placed at the doors of the residences of all the cardinals who were detained prisoners; a committee, of which the celebrated Cicero Vacchio was president, took possession of the post office, where all the correspondence was seized; the letters addressed to the cardinals were opened and read.

A letter from Rome, dated the 1st instant, says that the moment the declaration of the Pope above mentioned became public, deputations from the municipality, the clubs and civic guard, proceeded to the Palace, where they remained for nearly four hours in conference with his Holiness. It was during this conference that the gates of the city were seized. The result of this conference was what has been already announced, that the Ministry was retained in office, receiving full powers to exercise government in all temporal affairs, without the sanction or sign manual of the Pope. The Ministry thus became a provisional Government.

A letter from Leghorn, dated the 4th, affirms that a republic was proclaimed in the Roman States. It is added that the people proclaimed a temporal forfeiture of the Pope, named a laical provisional government, and proclaimed a republic with acclamation.

The Very Last.—An ingenious mechanic in one of the southern cities, has made a small engine to rock his child's cradle. The length of the engine and boiler is 18½ inches. It is about two *women* power, and is a great curiosity.—*Baltimore Clipper, 27th inst.*

☞Extract of a letter from the Editor of the "Iberivillian," Plaquemine, La.

Dr. Wright—Dear Sir: * * * There is a great call for your useful medicine in this part of the country. Two years ago I took a few dozen from Mr. Bronsema, your Agent in New Orleans, for my own use. But, as soon as it was known in the neighborhood, I was importuned for them till there were none left; and one person, to whom I gave up one half dozen boxes for $1 25, I found selling them out again, as a special favor, at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a box!

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Wayne County Record, Ind.

Dr. Wm. Wright: * * * Your Pills sell very well here. I have used them in my own family, and they have given very general satisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle, Pa.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir: * * * I have myself *used* your Pills, and am satisfied of their beneficial effects in various diseases.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

[37-2t.]

MARRIED.

In Duplin, on the 18th ult., Robert Sloan, to Miss Ellinor Wells, daughter of Boney and Ann Wells.

In Raleigh on Wednesday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Maj. William M. Howerton, of Halifax County, Va., to Miss Adriana E., eldest daughter of William Tucker, Esq. of Raleigh.

DIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 29th ult., of inflamation of the bowells, William Henry, only child of William T. and Susan J. Newell, aged 18 months and 12 days.

"The grave is very deep—
The grave is very cold,
To lay a baby in to sleep,
Not yet two years old.
An infant who was wont to rest,
Close nestled on a mother's breast.
We lay him here in hope,
To wait the coming day,
When God shall call a cherub up,
From this unconscious clay;
We shall behold him glorified—
This lamb for whom a saviour died."—*Com.*

In this town, on the 25th ult., Elizabeth Singleton, daughter of Daniel W. and Julia E. Oakley, of the city of New York, aged 7 months.

On Masonboro' Sound, in this county, on the 21st inst., Mr. Hillory Bryant, aged 53.

In Bladen county, on Brownmarsh, on the 15th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. Daniel Shaw, sen., in the 83d year of his age. He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for the last 35 years, and a man much esteemed among his acquaintances.

In Raleigh, after a very brief illness, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. William Henry Manly, son of Charles Manly, Esq., aged 21 years.

In Greensboro' Jane E. Lindsay, wife of Dr. J. J. M. Lindsay. Also, Jessie, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay.

In Northampton county, on the 1st inst., at the residence of her father, Anna Greenough, in the 6th year of her age, second daughter of Henry K. Burgwyn, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 1st.

Since our last report on the markets of this place, we have had several days of heavy rain; and we learn with much pleasure, that the water courses on the North-western prong of the Cape Fear River, have been rendered navigable some distance up. This has brought to market a good portion of Turpentine that has been kept back for some 8 months on account of the extreme low stage of the water. We shall proceed to give as faithful an account of the state of the market as our limits will permit.

Lumber—There is but little river lumber offering. The demand is somewhat better, but in the absence of receipts we can only quote it nominally.

Naval Stores—There was little or no variation in the price of Turpentine on Friday from last week's quotations, with sales to about 900 bbls. Saturday's and Monday's sales amounted to about 1,500 bbls. at former rates, viz: $2 15 for yellow, $2 40 for virgin, and $1 15 for hard, with a sale of one small lot of virgin at $2 50. On Tuesday the market began to fluctuate considerably. Sales opened at $2 26 and went up to $2 30 per barrel, but receded again on Wednesday, when the market opened at $2 05, with sales, in the two days, to about 6,317 barrels. To-day the sales have reached something near 3,000 barrels, at yesterday's quotations, viz: yellow dip, $2 05; virgin, $2 40 a $2 45; hard, $1 05, with sales (included in the above estimate,) of 300 bbls., all hard, at $1 10. Total sales estimated at about 11,717 bbls. since this day week, and there remains some 2,000 or 3,000 bbls. on the market, for a portion of which the owners refuse to take present quotations. The market may be said to be quick at the prices given in our table. In *Spirits Turpentine* we hear of transactions upwards of 350 barrels at 26 cents, and in one instance 26½ cts. was obtained—$2 allowed for *the barrel*, with the privilege of returning the same. *Tar*—Does not arrive very freely, but the price has declined a little. See table.

Timber—The Timber on sale is not of the best quality, hence operations are to a very limited extent. A prime article is much wanted, and would command quick sale. Some 2 or 3 rafts of the latter have already reached the market, but as yet, we believe they have not been disposed of.

Bacon.—We learn of sales of 10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon since this day week, at 10c for Hams, 7c for Shoulders, and 8c for sides.

Grain.—A cargo of Corn and Peas from Mattamuskeet, sold as follows: Corn 50 cts; Peas 55 from vessel. A cargo just arrived.

Flour.—Sales Fayetteville Flour at quotations—stock only fair.

Molasses.—There has none been received since our last. The cargo alluded to last week from Cuba, (330 hhds.) has nearly all changed hands at 17c. Holders are now asking—from store—18 to 22c.

Hay—Received from New York, 100 bales, sales in lots to suit, at 70 a 80 cents, cash.

We would refer to our table for the state of the market for all other articles.

CHARLESTON, May 30—COTTON.—Sales during the week amount to 4,784 bales at prices ranging from 5 to 9½ for inferior to good fair; Sea Island, 17 cents and upwards. RICE—demand active—sales rising 1400 bbls. at from $2 18 to a $3½. Rough RICE—no sales. GRAIN—Sales 4500 bushels first quality white N. C. provision Corn at about 58 cents. Received by Rail Road, about 1300 bushels, of which slow sales are making at 52 a 55 cents, with and without bags. A store lot of 2000 bushels Western brought 52 cents, bags included.

NEWBERN, May 30.—Turpentine has sold during the week at $1 90 to $2 for Dip, and 90c to 95 for Scrape. CORN—Our market continues to be well supplied with this article. 100 bbls from up Trent was sold on Friday last at $2 30 per bbl. A Boat load from Mattamuskeet was partly sold last week at $2 25; the balance was carried back, not being able to get that for it. A boat load from same place at the wharf retailing at $2 35. PEAS.—40 bushels Clay Peas sold a few days ago at 40 to 45c per bush. No receipts of any other kinds. BACON.—A small lot of Hams sold at 8 and 8½c. LARD.—No receipts of this article the past week.—*Newbernian.*

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The flour market to-day remains without activity. Sales of some 2 or 300 bbls Howard street brands at $5 50. The receipts and supply are light. A decline has taken place in City Mills—sales to-day of 700 bbls at $5 75, holders however are generally asking $5 87½. A sale also to-day of 200 bbls extra brands at $6, and 100 bbls Rye Flour at $3 75. Corn Meal—200 bbls Pennsylvania sold at $2 37½; City held at $2 50. The receipts of all kinds of Grain are small. Wheat has slightly declined—sales to-day of red at 1 29 a $1 28 for good to prime, and of white do. 1 28 a $1 32. Corn is selling at 40 a 42c for white, and 45 a 46 per bush. for yellow. Sales of Oats at 30 a 32c; and of Rye at 73 a 75 c. There is no change to notice in the price of Provisions. At auction, to-day, 146 hhds Muscovado Sugar sold at 3 60 a $4 10 per 100 lbs. Also, 14 tcs do. at 4 10 a $4 15. Whiskey is dull at 21½ a 22½c per gall. in hhds and bbls.—*Baltimore Daily Sun.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—P. M.—The stock market is firm, and all leading securities are in good request. *Pennsylvania* 5's and U. S. 6's slightly advanced. The money market rather tight.

There has been but little doing in flour, and prices remain about the same. Sales of a few hundred bbls Pennsylvania brands at $5 75 a $5 81¼—the supply is small. Corn Meal, $2 37 a $2 43. Rye Flour, $3 75.

Wheat is dull and has a declining tendency—sales of some 2,000 bushels prime red at $1 21 a $1 23, and of white do. at $1 40 a $1 43. Corn is dull—sales of Southern yellow at 48 a 49 cts; white do. 44 a 46 cents. Oats, 36 a 37 cents.—Rye, 68 a 73 cents.

No change in groceries. Rice, $3 37 a $3 62 per 100 lbs. There is no change to notice in provisons, and prices are steady—sales generally to the trade.

The Cotton market has been heavy since the arrival of the Hibernia, and buyers are asking a concession, but sellers are unwilling to give way.

Whiskey is dull, with small sales at 21½ a 22 cents per gallon.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.—The stock market to-day was firm, and a fair business done—prices of leading securities maintained with an improving tendency. Sales of Treasury Notes at 102¼ a 102⅜ to $102½; U. S. 6's, 1867, sold at 104⅜ a $104¾; State securities generally firm, but fancies slightly depressed. Exchange on London, 10 a 11 per ct. premium.

The receipts of flour continue large, and the supply on hand is augmenting. There continues a good Eastern demand, but the shipments are small. Sales to-day of about 25,000 bbls at $5 25 for Oswego, and $5 37 to $5 87 and $6 for different brands of Genesee, and $6 a $6 12½ for Southern. The amount of flour afloat is large. Corn meal is in moderate request only, with sales at $2 37 a $2 56. Rye flour, dull at $3 56 a $3 75 per bbl.

Wheat is in request only for milling purposes. Sales of some 2,000 bushels Genesee at $1 30 a $1 33; mixed do. $1 25 a $1 28. Corn continues in fair request—a sale of 10,000 bushels choice white at 54 a 56 cents, and 3,000 bushels ordinary Western yellow at 50 cents; sales also of Jersey yellow at 56 cents, and of mixed at 52 a 53 cents. Oats are selling at 38 a 42 cents; Rye, 70 cents per bushel.

Provisions without much change, and prices rather on the decline. A sale of 300 bbls prime western Pork, not in good condition, $6 50. Sales of prime Beef at $8 50. A sale of 300 bbls western Lard at $6 a $6 37½. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 3¾ cents per lb, and 200 hams at 6¼ cents; sides at 6 a 6¼ cents.

The Cotton market exhibits no material change. Buyers are asking a concession; sales reach about 600 bales; the tendency rather downward. Rice is steady at $3 37 a $3 50 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey is dull at 21½ a 22 cents per gallon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—*By the Hibernia.*

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 12.—The market has been acted upon by the late import, and has consequently rather given way in the middling and common qualities of American. The decline in these descriptions is nearly one-eighth, all other kinds remaining as before, leaving fair Uplands as quoted last week, namely, 4¾, and fair Orleans at 4⅞d. The great bulk of the late arrivals from the United States consists of the qualities most under the influence of the present pressure, that is, the common and middling qualities. On the other hand, the fair to good, which are in demand for export, and are becoming comparatively scarce, maintain their ground stoutly, and perhaps we might say, are rather higher; however, they firmly maintain previous quotations. What we still want to set in vigorous motion is a little more trade demand; and the stocks, whether of the raw material or the manufactured, the low price to which every thing has sunk, the price of provisions, abundance of money, favorable seasons of the year, and the hope of tranquility being preserved on the continent, all seem to favor the hope of an early improvement, in this respect. 1,360 360 American and 50 Egyptian have been taken for export. Sales of the week, 24,120 bales. The sales to-day amount to about 4,500 bales. There is a fair demand, market firm, and currency of yesterday fully sustained.

Among the sales are 400 bales Sea Island at 6½ a 13d; 10 do. stained at 5d; 4,050 Upland at 3½ a 5¼d; 12,010 New Orleans at 3½ a 6d, and 4,310 Mobile at 3 a 4½d. The imports to date this year are 527,347 bales, against 472,257 in 1847. Stock 407,050 bales. Same date 1847, 518,430 bales.

Liverpool Grain Market, May 9.—Although our market this morning was well attended by home and country millers, wheat of all descriptions continued to meet a slow and lingering sale; and being farther depressed in value, our quotations, including English, Irish and foreign, are reduced 3d to 4d per 70 lbs. below the current rates of this day week.—Flour, also, being taken very sparingly by consumers alone, scarcely sustained the decline of Friday. [U. S. Wheat Flour is quoted at 26s 6d a 27s 6d, and sour at 23s 6d a 24s.]

Indian corn, upon the renewal of a lively demand for Ireland, fully supported the reduced rates of Friday, and corn meal was more readily disposed of at 11s 6d to 12s per bbl.

May 12.—Business since Tuesday last has been inactive, but at no marked change in prices. There was a fair attendance of buyers at our market this morning. Wheat and flour sold steady at about Tuesday's prices Oats and barley were held for a small advance. Beans were 6d per quarter dearer.

The business of the day, however, was in Indian corn and corn meal for Ireland, at very full prices, but at no quotable improvement. The best American white corn brought 26s to 27s, and the market was cleared of good samples of yellow, at 28s to 29s per 480 lbs. Indian meal sold at 12s to 12s 3d per 196 lbs.

Rice.—A parcel of 100 tcs Carolina brought 16s 6d to 18s, and 2,000 bags Bengal 9s 3d to 12s per cwt. in bond.

Nothing done in either turpentine or tar.—Of American rosin 1200 to 1500 bbls sold at 2s 3d to 2s 4d, for common, 40 bbls of transparent 3s to 4s, and a few of finer quality, at higher prices.

Oil of Turpentine is steady at 33s, but there is not much demand. The tallow market has been very languid throughout the week; small lots of Petersburgh, Y. C., have been sold at 49s 6d to 50s; a few casks of South American brought 45s to 45s 6d, and 15 casks Sicily 46s to 46s 3d per cwt. 2,500 bbls, 250 tcs. and 2,000 kegs American lard sold readily at 37s to 44s per cwt, being about previous rates.

London Corn Market.—The continuance of such fine weather causes the wheat trade to rule very dull, and although freely offered at the reduction noted on Monday, so little business was transacted, that we only can report prices nominally as before.

Indian corn was in more favor again, and 1s per qr. dearer on the spot, as well as for arrival; but few cargoes are to be obtained arrived off the coast.

THOMAS USBORME & SON.

London, Friday, May 12.

Liverpool, May 12.—Pearl Ashes 42 to 44; Pots 30s 9d to 31s 6d. Naval Stores—1,200 to 1,500 bbls American Rosin sold at 3s 3d to 2s 4d for common. Beef and Pork steady.—Cheese is higher. Demand good for Lard; large sales at 37s to 38s a 39s 2d. Rice—100 tcs Carolina at 16s 6d to 18s.

London, May 12.—American Provisions. Sales of Bacon at 50 to 60s for Western and Eastern. Pork, middles, in tcs, 45 to 55s.—Lard has declined, owing to large receipts, kegs 40s to 50s; bbls 42s to 48s. Cheese active, but prices rather lower. Rice—Carolina 20s to 27s. Naval Stores—American Spirits of Turpentine 33s not included.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Article		
BACON—Per pound.		
Hams,	8	a 10
Middlings,		a 8
Shoulders,		a 7
Hog round,	7½	a 8
Western,	4½	a 6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a 1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20	a 22
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a 25
BEEF—Per barrel.		
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a 10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a 9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a 5 50
CORN—Per bushel,		a 50
Meal,	70	a
COFFEE—Per pound,		
Rio,	7½	a 8
St. Domingo,	6½	a 7
Laguyra,	7½	a 8½
Cuba,	7	a 8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a 15
Sperm,	33	a 37½
Adamantine,	31	a 33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a 33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 50	a 8 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a 6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a 80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a 5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a 9
Western,	7½	a 8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	90	a 1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.		
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a 9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a
Scantling,	5 00	a
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a 6 50
Shipping Timber, nom	8 00	a 8 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	17	a 22
New Orleans,	21½	a 23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.		
No. 1,	10 —	a 12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a 8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a 5 —
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a 5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.		
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a 2 05
Virgin Dip, new	2 40	a 2 45
Hard—		a 1 05
Tar,	1 35	a 1 37½
Pitch,	90	a
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a
No 2,	60	70
No. 3,	50	55
Spirits Turpentine,	26	a 26½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a 1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	none	a
Black Eye,	55	a 60
Cow,	50	a 55
PORK—Per barrel.		
Northern Mess,	12 00	a 12 50
Prime,	8 50	a 9 50
Fresh,		a
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a 3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a 90
SALT—Per bushel.		
Turks Island,	35	a 40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a 1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a 6
SHINGLES—Per M.		
Country,	90	a 1 12
Contract.	4 —	a 5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.		
Northern Rum,	31	a 33
Gin,	32	a 35
Whiskey,	26	a 30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a 40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a 25
STAVES—Per M.		
White Oak barrels—rough,	10 —	a 11 50
Dressed,	— —	a — —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a 9 —
Dressed,	8 00	a 10 00
SUGAR—Per pound.		
New Orleans,	6½	a 7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a 7½
St. Croix,	7½	a 8½
Loaf,	11	a 11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a 8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a 3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a 22
WINES—Per gallon.		
Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Port,	1 25	a 4 00
Malaga,	40	a 75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	17	a	20
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	30
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 50
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	20	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	—
Tar, per bbl.	20	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent.
" " " New York, "	1	" "
" " " Boston, "	1	" "

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 28—Schr Alcyona, Myers, Newport, R I, to G W Davis.
Schr Jonas Smith, Davis, New York, to R W Brown.
29—Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to do.
31—Brig Althavela, Winn, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.
Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Carolina, Hubbard, *Baltimore*, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Aurora, Upton, Hartford, Conn. to E Dickinson
Brig Belle, *Myers*, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Henrietta, Crowell, Providence R I, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
June 1—Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
Schr Walter Merchant, Pugh, *Middleton*, with Corn to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

CLEARED.

May 25—Schr Napoleon, Smith, St. Domingo, by A Martin.
Schr Samuel R Jackson, Adams, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Pactolus, Brown, Newbern, N C, by J & W L McGary.
27—Brig David Duffell, Collett, Stonington, Conn., by G. W. Davis.
Schr I. P Smith, Youngs, New York, by R W Brown.
29—Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by W O Jeffreys.
30—Schr Elouise, Roberson, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Wm. Thompson, Crowell, New Orleans, by master.
Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, for Fayettevill, by J & W L McGary.
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
31—Steamer Wm. B Meares, *McRae*, for Fayetteville, by John C Latta.

COFFEE.

25 Bags Laguira Coffee;
50 do Rio do;
5 do St Domingo do.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

DAILY EXPECTED.

Per Brig Belle, and Schr. Leesburg—10 bbls Old Manongahela Whiskey; 50 doz. pale Ale, qts. and pts., very superior; Capers, Sardines, Canton Ginger, Pickles, Mustard, Oils, Wines, Vinegars, &c. For sale by
J2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER.

Just received per Schr. Alaric. For sale by
j2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

SOAP.

50 boxes Colgates soap. For sale by
j2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

LARD—LARD!

50 kegs Western Lard in store, and for sale at 8 cents per lb. WM. A. GWYER.

MOLASSES.

5 hhds prime retailing Cuba Molasses: For sale
j2 by WM. A. GWYER.

FRESH ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.

11 tubs to arrive per schr. Athalia. For sale by
j2 WM. A. GWYER.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,

OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

CHEESE—CHEESE.

A few casks left of that superior English and Goshen Cheese. For sale by
m19] WM. A. GWYER.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday morning, 13th of June, at the Court House, we will sell, a fine Harness and Saddle Horse. Sale positive.
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON Monday next, I will commence to sell the balance of goods on hand at auction. Terms to suit the times.

All sums over $100, 90 days, over $200. 4 mos., over $300, 6 mos., taking notes at bank with approved security. C. W. BRADLEY.

June 2d, 1848—[38-1t

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The handsome and well selected stock of Fancy, Dry and Staple Goods, of NATHAN DREY, dec'd, are now being sold off at prime cost. Those who want to purchase bargains in this line had better call at once, as sales of the whole stock must and will be speedily effected. The stock consists of a well selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, which were bought a few months since in the Northern markets, principally for cash. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the stock of Goods now offered at cost. They can obtain bargains. JOSEPH DREY.

May 26, 1848.—[37tf

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of Visiters. Surrounded entirely by salt water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure.—The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements;—active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board per day, $2 00.
By the week at the rate of $1 50 per day.
By the month at the rate of $1 00 per day.
Children and servants half price.

JAMES S. FRENCH.

May 26, 1848—[37-tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, newly fitted up, surrounded by a beautiful forest grove, offering inducements to those seeking health or pleasure, is again open to visitors.

The Proprietor will devote to it his personal attention, aided by good assistants; and from his experience in public life, he flatters himself that his Establishment will compare, in manner and style, with any other of the kind. Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, within 12 miles of Warrenton Depot, from which, via Warrenton, the Proprietor will run a daily line of post coaches, and thereby giving visitors the benefit of a daily mail while at Shacco. The medicinal properties of Shacco Water are, Sulpher, Soda, Magnisia, Lime & Epsom Salts, has proven, by a test of more than half a century, its efficacy in the cure of most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

Transient Persons, except those boarding with the Proprietor, will be charged for the use of the water.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season.

SAMUEL CALVERT, Proprietor.

May 26, 1848—[37-9t.

5,000 Acres of Turpentine and Timbered LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 5,000 acres of LAND in Cumberland county, on both sides of Lower Little River, known as the Murchison Land. The principal part of the above land is well covered with large Pines suitable for Ton Timber; the balance is first rate Turpentine Land, all convenient to the River, which is navigable to its junction with Cape Fear River.

There is also some fine Swamp and Cane-brake land, a part of which is now under fence and cultivation, with a good barn, &c.

If not sold at private sale before the 21st day of June, I shall then offer it at public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. It will be divided in lots to suit purchasers, or sold in one body if desired. Persons wishing to view the land, will find a plat of it at Col. Alex'r Murchisor's, who will take pleasure in riding over the land with any one disposed to purchase during my absence. I expect to be on the premises a week or ten days before the day of sale, and will sell the land to any person wishing to buy; and during my absence, Col. Murchison is authorized to make sale of any part of it. Great bargains may be expected, as I will sell at prices to suit the times. Terms, 1, 2, and 3 years' credit, with interest. JNO. S. PEARSON.

May 26, 1848—[37-3t Ob

JUST RECEIVED.

A large and fresh supply of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste; do. Lilly White Powder; do. Chemical Soap. All of which have given general satisfaction in this place and the surrounding county.
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m26] Druggists and Chemists.

EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ice Creams, Jellies, Custards, Pastry, &c.
For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m26] Druggists and Chemists.

A FRESH SUPPLY

Of Clickener's Sugar coated Pills just received, and for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m26] Druggists and Chemists.

MESS PORK.

15 Bbls Mess Pork, in store and for sale at lowest market price. WM. A. GWYER.

BACON—BACON.

15 Hhds Western Bacon in store, of the very choicest quality; for sale by W. A. GWYER.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I will sell Drafts on New-York, drawn at 90 days sight. Apply to WM. A. GWYER.

GROCERIES.

Just received and for sale, 25 Bbls handsome Brown Sugar; 3 Hhds Clarified do.; 5 Boxes Loaf do; 25 Bags Coffee; 25 Bbls superior Rectified Whiskey; 5 Bbls old Monongahela do.; 20 Bbls, and 5 Hhds Molasses.
[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

BUTTER.

New Goshen Butter, for sale by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR,

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

OLD NICK'S WHISKEY.

6 Bbls superior OLD WHISKEY, received direct from Old Nick's Distillery; for sale by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

MEAL,

100 Bushels; for sale at
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S:
20 doz. Hackers—Maul Bryan's Pattern.

N. C. HAMS.

10,000 lbs N. C. Hams. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CORN FOR SALE.

Several hundred bushels of Corn in store. For sale at 50 cents per bushel, retail, by
m19] G. W. DAVIS.

FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

HAMS AND LARD.

5000 LBS. Bladen Hams; 11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD.

JUNIPER SHINGLES—50,000 Juniper shingles, for sale by
March 3 CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

THE ANÆSTHETIC AGENT

(Chloroform,) as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether, in Surgery and Midwifery. Just received a fresh supply; for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m5] Druggists and Chemists.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c., of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY." Harness, Trunk, and Saddle MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,* and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 17, 1848.

SEALED proposals will be received, under the act of 31st March last, until 3, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1848, for sixteen millions of dollars of United States stock, reimbursable twenty years from and after the 1st day of July, 1848, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. No bid will be received below par; nor will any bid be considered unless one per cent. thereof is deposited in some depository of the United States at or before the date fixed for opening the proposals. The bids in all cases, must be unconditional, and without any reference to the bids of others, and should state distinctly the premium offered. The proposals should be sealed, and endorsed "*Proposals for loan of* 1848," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City, D. C. The sums which may be accepted will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest the places of residence of the persons respectively whose offers may be successful; but the amount of the accepted bids from bidders not residing in the United States, must be deposited with the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston Philadelphia, or New Orleans.

To give an opportunity to all persons to participate in the investment of funds in this stock, bids will be received for the lowest denomination of certificates authorized by law—being for fifty dollars—as well as for higher sums.

All certificates under one thousand dollars will be transferable on the books of the treasury; but all certificates for that sum and upwards will be transferable on the books of the treasury, or by delivery with coupons attached, at the option of the bidder. To avoid expense, confusion, and multiplication of accounts, all certificates with coupons attached will be for the sum of one thousand dollars.

The successful bidders will be required to deposite the amount awarded in five equal instalments in each of the months of July, August, September, October, and November of the present year, except for sums not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, where the bidder may be desirous of making immediate payment, in which case the whole amount may be at once deposited. The stock will bear interest in all cases from the date of deposite.

The bids will be opened at the Treasury Department at 3, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1848, in the presence of all persons who may desire to attend; but, under a provision introduced into the act of 31st March last, no bidder will be permitted to withdraw his bid. On all bids not accepted, the amount deposited in advance will be immediately returned. The whole premium on the amount awarded must be deposited as part of the first payment required in July next. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Each of the daily papers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, and in all other States the papers selected to print the laws of the United States, are authorized to publish this advertisement.

April 21, 1848—[32-t17thJi

NEW YORK Furniture Warehouse!

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—
Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers, Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity.
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c. &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of
ELLIS & MITCHELL,
for the transaction of a General Grain business.

It is their intention to keep always on hand, *Corn, Meal Homony, Horse Feed, Peas, Beans. Hay, Oats, &c., &c.*

Office, Lord's building, opposite Wessel's dock.
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
B. F. MITCHELL.

2,000 bushels Corn now on hand and for sale.
April 29, 1848—[34-tf

DR. ALEXANDER D. MOORE,

HAVING located himself at Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of medicine in its various branches, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. He may be found at his office at all times when not professionally engaged.

May 19, 1848—[36-tf

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st day of May, 1848.

☞Those whose names appear on this List, will please ask for advertised Letters.

DANIEL DICKSON, P. M.

[38-3t]

Ashe, Melissa B
Ashe, mrs Thos
Ashe, Thos P 2
Allen, James
Allen, Eliza
Allen, Stanford 2
Allen, Adeline
Allen, Rebecca A
Allen, Thos
Allen, Nathan
Anderson, J P
Atkinson, Daniel
Applewhite, Susan
Ames, David
Artis, John
Benson, Robert
Blount, Shade
Bannerman, R T
Brickle, James
Blagdon, James W
Bradford, John C
Barlow, John
Biven, Irvin 2
Brookings, John
Brock, Mary A
Burriss, John
Burriss, John H
Bradford, Wm
Bean, Cummings
Breaker, Rev J H
Bowles, Thomas C
Bond, J
Baldwin, Mary
Boon, Lewis
Berr, mr
Becton, Frederick
Bryan, Mary M
Burch, Wm
Bunch, J H
Baber, Mary Jane
Blake, Chas H
Bowden, L H
Briant, Joseph
Bancroft, Joseph
Barnet, Wm
Burton, W R
Bray, Nicholas A
Barton, Ellen
Burr, Aaron 3
Bell, Freeman E B
Bell, Caleb N
Bell, H H
Bell, Eliza
Bell, Margaret P
Barnes, James 2
Baker, Sidney
Baker, Wm
Baker, C L
Burgwin, miss M
Burgwin, G W B
Bordaux, Thadeus
Bourdaux, Sarah
Burdeaux, Rich'd
Brown, John
Brown, Jas B
Brown, Isaac
Brown, A
Branen, Arch'd 2
Brocket, James
Burnet, Thos
Burnet, Richard
Burnet, John
Betts, George
Betts, G W
Branson, Mary 2
Burtt, David
Burtt, Samuel
Brinkley, Wm 3
Clapp, Joseph W
Chadwick, Sam'l J
Carr, Rufus
Cook, Wm
Canady, Green
Cushing, James
Chesbro, Enoch
Currier, Thos C
Charles, mrs E M
Crosby, James W
Campbell, John
Cromlay, James
Crooms, Timothy
Clarrcan, Joseph
Cropper, Wm B
Cross, John
Chavers, Tom
Curtis, James
Clark, Henry
Clark, Samuel L
Collins, John
Collins, Wash.
Craig, mrs F 2

Craig, Caroline
Craig, Henry
Conner, Hiram
Conner, Alfred
Cox, Josiah 2
Craft, Thos C
Cains, Elizabeth
Cotter, John
Cunningham, W R
Conner, Thomas
Calhoun, mrs J C
Drummond, A
Doscher, Carston
Dugan, Thomas
Dunbar, John M
Dixon, James
Dickson, Wm
Dekezer, Wm
Derisett, Jenny
Dun, John
Dunill, Wm E
Douning, Joseph
Dennis, Wm 2
Dudley, E W 2
Dudley, — Esq
Dudley, Anna
Dew, John 2
Deal, Joseph 2
Deal, Joseph C
Deal, mrs Har. J 3
Davis, John W
Davis, Ross C
Davis, Thomas
Davis, Lenore
Davis, Ansley
Ellis, Alford
Elwell, Jacob M
Everett, John
Eleve, W T M
Eldred, mr
English, Daniel
Ebowers, John
Ewalt, Sam'l A 2
Foy, Mary A
Fowrth, Sam'l H
Friend, Allen
Freeman, Hetty J
Fowler, Peter
Fostar, Wm
Foster, Chas S 2
Fitch, Joseph B 2
Farrow, John
Farrow, John C
Farrow, Enoch
Grant, E H
Goodwin, Chas C
Goodman, Luke
Gray, Capt
Grafton, Joseph
Grange, Larry
Grinnell, Isaac M
Garrison, Jeda
George, Edward
Gilbert, J D
Green, W
Grimes, Thomas 2
Gibbs, R W
Hale, E J
Harris, Johnson
Heady, Charles
Hardgrave, Sarah
Harover, G H
Hacket, A L
Hurd, Sam'l L
Howard, R J
Hammonds, Mary
Hamilton, S
Huschfield, M
Hollifield, Dr W 2
Hays, Thomas
Hersh, Henry
Hopkins, John
Highs, John
Hostler, Mary J
Healey, Edbert P
Howell, Rev Peter
Harp, Gilbert M
Harlan, jr, Sam'l
Healey, Edward
Hatch, Christopher
Hatch, Wm 2
Hall, Alexander
Hall, Mary E
Hall, C
Hall, E J
Hall, Richard P 2
Huggins, Lucy A 2
Huggins, Rev T 3
Holt, James C 2
Hubbard, S N 2
Hill, Thos B

Hill, Thos 2
Hill, Thos W
Harper, Maria M
Harper, J B
Harper, Bennet
Hitner, F C 2
Hitner, C T
Herring, N L 2
Hayward, Wm A 2
Hudlar, Elizabeth
Hudler, Frederick
Holden, Thos L
Holden, J T
Huet, John
Hewet, Mr
Hicks, Wm
Heath, Willie P
Johnson, S E
Johnson, Chas
Jusseley, Pressilla
Jones, Peter
Jones, Henry
Jones, Lieut C R
Jard, Elizabeth
Jackson, Robert
Jobson, Silvester
Jardine, Geo
Jellerson, Stephen
Johnson, James
Kehow, Patrick
Knowles, Josiah
Korljohann, D
King, James R L
Kennedy, Eliey
Kinyon, Joseph S
Kornegay, Geo F 2
Kelly, Geo H
Luchas, Edward T
London, John
Lindsay, George
Liles, Stephen
Lebby, Abram B
Lyons, Fanny
Legg, James N
Logan, B
Ledon, W B
Lamott, Caroline
Laspiere, Primas
Luncen, Jere
Loomis, Amara
Larkins, Geo
Loyd, James M
Merrill, Walter A
Mason, Elizabeth
Mitchell, mrs B B
Morrison, Thomas
Meeks, Tabitha
Melvin, Mary E
Marshal, George
Murrell, Jas W
Marines, A
Mitchell, Sam'l
Marther, Wm
Masey, Ira
Merrick, Sophia
Martutin, jr, Alex'r
Meares, John
Merritt, Alex'r
Mills, R
Morris, Lucy B 2
Murphy, J H 2
Moore, Benj C
Moope, Peter
Morse, Jos M 2
Morse, Arnsdell
Morse, Mrier
Morse, Joseph
Moore, R
Miller, Daniel 3
Martin, John
Martin, John R
Metts, James E 3
Metts, Flora
Maultsby, Isaiah 2
McKay, Spencer
McCoy, James W
McKay, Caroline
McClain, Isabella
McDuffee, D
McKethers, M 2
McArn, Hugh
McLendon, Jno R
McLearan, John
McLeod, Martha A
McLean, D D
McKenzie, mr
McDaniel, Benj
McDaniel & Harvey,
McOlom, J
McCollum, M
McCallum, C 2

McCallum, Hugh
Nickson, Charlotte
Nixon, Alonzo
Nelson, John
Narden, H
Norris, Wm
Norcom, Stephen
Neal, Ann
Narke, mr
Nash, Lucy Ann 2
Nickells, Caleb 2
Oxenham, Jas A
Cliver, John M
Onsbey, R B
Prieten, Martin
Pritchett, Charlotte
Prosire, Dan'l G 2
Patton, Jas W 2
Pridgen, J J
Pearce, Dr S J
Purify, Rev N A
Pemberton, Geo
Pendleton, Ann G
Pepper, Lewis
Pearson, John S
Pinder, Lewis C
Pool, J N
Pritchet, Henry
Pickett, mrs E J 3
Pickett, Mary E 3
Potter, Anna B
Pyle, Charles W
Pyle, Martha C
Pike, Joseph S
Peacock, Caroline 2
Padrick, Benj 2
Register, John
Reaves, G W
Richards, John J
Rutjen, Diederich
Ruggles, Caroline
Reddick, Arch'd
Romine, A
Ridle, Wm
Raphael, John
Robinson & Caldwell,
Rouen, Nicless
Ray & Pearce,
Ross, Wm
Ross, Asa
Rich, Elisha 2
Rue, E H
Rue, Jason
Richardson, J E 2
Rogers, Noah
Rogers, John N
Reid, Mary J
Reed, Gilman
Robertson, mr
Roberson, Wm 2
Robinson George
Stevens, Ira
Stevens, Wm
Skipper, Arch'd
Simons, Wiley
Strode, Porter
Stills, Agnas
Sackett, Wm H
Stein, A
Shanck, Sarah J
Sandford, David H
Shemwell, P
Seelman, Sam'l
Sweelland, Thos B
Stuckey, Sophia
Smaw, John
Stuart, Thos J
Stemmerman, C
Spires, Mary A
Stoney, C F
Slye, Benjamin
Shephard, Isaiah
Shepherd, Peter
Sanders, Oliver
Sanders, David S
Sanders, David
Sanders, David W
Skonwald, D T
Schonwald, J T
Staples, Everett
Staples, Leonard
Springs, Joseph S
Sampson, Marg 3
Sampson, Martha
Southall, Geo A
Southall, George
Sellers, Bryant
Sellers, Peter L
Scott, Amelia
Scott, Robert

Scott, Harriet
Savage, Prudy
Savage, J T
Savage, Francis
Savage, F W 2
Shavage, Emily
Sykes, Henry A
Sykes, Henry
Sykes, Caroline 2
Smith, Geo R
Smith, Eleazer
Smith, Josiah
Smith, Wishto
Smith, Sam'l
Smith, H
Smith, W
Smith, Wm
Smith, Jas G
Smith, Blunt
Smith, Richard
Smith, John
Smith, Arthur C
Smith, Jas H 2
Smith, Ann
Smith, Mary A H
Smith, Mary Ann
Smith, Michael W
Taytan, Edw'd
Terry, Silas H
Tarler, Edw'd W
Tebeau, F E
Talpey, Josiah
Turner, Thos
Thompson, Wm
Tolman, Moses
Tipett, Lot
Trask, Freeman
Trask, Thomas
Tucker, jr, A
Tucker, Henrietta
Taylor, Edward
Taylor, Edw'd W 2
Taylor, Henry
Upton, Horace 3
Utley, Wm R
Upham, Joseph G
Vollers, C H
Whitehead, Edwd
Whited, Duncan
Watson, Job H
Warner, D L 2
Watters, Maria
Warrenton, Jas W
Wadsworth, A C
Willard, Wm H
Whitley, W B
Wheeler, Joseph
Wier, Josephine
Winters, Caswell
Weeker, Charles
Wheeler, Augus, M
Whitaker, B F
Ward, Alonzo
Wadden, Wm
Waton, S
Wells, Boney
Wilbar, Henry
Wyman, Benjamin
Williamson, John C
Ware, Benj
White, Isaac
Winburn, Rebecca
World, Betsey, 2
Waddell, Mary A
Waddell, Ann R
Wilson, Wm A
Winn, Jas or Wm
Winn, Wm
Wilkings, John B
Wilkings, E W
Wilkins, S P
Wood, Levy 2
Watts, Edwin
Watts, Joshua
Wyllie, Samuel, 2
Wiley, Claudia C
Wiley, Henry W
Walker, Hancy C
Walker, Pompey
Walker, Mary Jane
Walker, Lucy Ann
Walker, John
Walker, mr
Williams, Lott
Williams, Hosey
Williams, Polley
Williams, Christian
Williams, Henry W
Woster, Joanna
Woster, Maria
Williams, Elizabeth

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Duplin County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.—Henry Hollingsworth, vs. Charles C. Stanland,—Original Attachment levied on 1¼ acre of Land, near Strickland's Depot, West side of, and adjoining the Public Road and the lands of J. D. Wilson and J. M. Lewis.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Kenansville, on the 3d Monday in July next, and replevy the said property, or the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claim.

Teste, J. H. JERMAN, Cl'k.
33 6w printer's fee $4 37

NEW COACH SHOP.

SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.

He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.

April 28, 1848—[33

NOTICE

TO the debtors and creditors of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of the County of New Hanover:—At March Term, A. D. 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry M. Foyles, dec'd, late of said county, were duly granted by said Court to the subscriber, who, at the same time, was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, accounts, and demands against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred of recovery, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State in such cases made and provided.

DANIEL M. FOYLES, Adm'r.

May 12, 1848—[35-4t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a PIANO, *of the very first order;* as to brilliancy of tone and beauty of workmanship it cannot be excelled. It was made by Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who stand pre-eminent as manufacturers. Persons wishing a first rate instrument will please call on the subscriber. Terms will be made easy.

S. J. CARROLL,
at WM. SHAW'S Drug Store.

May 17th, 1848.—[36tf

Lime! Lime! Lime!

400 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

April 21, 1848—[32

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.

Our stock of FANCY GOODS we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.

[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.

MESS Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread—just received and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848—[32-12m

CORN, Flour and Bacon.

ON hand and for sale,
1200 bushels large white Corn;
45 barrels fresh Fayetteville Flour;
6,000 lbs Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders;
1,000 bushels of that handsome Salt still on [hand;
50 Sacks do do;

Together with a large lot of Ploughs, Corn-Mills, Corn-Shellers and Straw-Cutters. We would say to the public by way of filling up, that we have made arrangements to connect the Corn trade with our present business; therefore you may expect to find *Flour, Corn and Bacon* with us at all times during the summer.

[a14-31-2m] KELLY & McCALEB.

MARBLE MONUMENTS. TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.

Wilmington, N C. February 11, 1848 [32-1y

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.

March 24,—[28-tf

COW PEAS!—COW PEAS!!—600 bushels Cow Peas, received per Rail Road.
m5] For sale by D W WOOD.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, May 29, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at ...rboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and ...e adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys ...ue us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is ...uthorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1848.

It will be recollected by the reader that on yesterday evening it was determined by the Convention to hear both the New York delegations at the bar of the Convention; each delegation to be heard through two speakers, and each speaker to occupy only one hour.—Accordingly the "Old Hunkers" and the "Barn-burners" occupied a large portion of the morning's session, the champions of each delegation insisting that it alone represented the Democracy of the State of New York.

Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, then addressed the Convention, urging the admission of the "Old Hunkers" as the legitimate delegates from New York. At the conclusion of Mr. Yancy's speech, great excitement prevailed, which was happily put down by the calmness and influence of the President. The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was principally taken up in discussing and disposing of the New York contested delegation case.

Several resolutions were introduced on the subject; one declaring the Syracuse or "Old Hunker" delegation entitled to seats in the Convention; another declaring that the Convention declined to decide between the two sets of delegates, and referred the whole matter back to the people of New York. We notice that Judge Strange advocated the admission of the "Old Hunkers."

A resolution was then proposed to admit both sets of the New York delegates, but restricting them to the number of votes which the State is entitled to in the Electoral College.

The previous question was then moved, and it was sustained by a vote of 201 ayes to 56 nays.

The question was then taken by States on the amendment of Mr. Bartley, (admitting both sets,) and the vote stood 126 in the affirmative to 125 in the negative:

AYES—Maine 9, New Hampshire 5, Massachusetts 11, Vermont 5, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 19, Delaware 1, Maryland 2, Texas 4, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 10, Ohio 14, Indiana 7, Illinois 9, Iowa 4, Missouri 1—126.

NAYS—Massachusetts 1, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 2, Pennsylvania 7, Delaware 2, Maryland 5, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Georgia 10, Florida 3, Alabama 9, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Arkansas 3, Tennessee 4, Kentucky 2, Ohio 9, Indiana 5, Michigan 5, Missouri 4, Wisconsin 4.—125.

So both sets of delegates are admitted to seats in the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

4th Day's Proceedings—Thursday, May 25.

Our limits will not permit us to give more than a general outline of this day's proceedings.

Convention met at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the sense of the Convention was again and finally taken upon the New York case. The Convention, by a vote of 133 against 118, finally determined to admit both sets of delegates from the State of New York. The "Barnburners," however withdrew from the Convention, and the "old Hunkers" would not vote; so that New York took no part in the various ballotings for President and Vice President.

A letter was read from Mr. Polk, by Dr. Ramsey, of Tennessee, to the Convention, stating that he did not wish his name to be brought before the Convention—that he (Mr. Polk) reiterated the declaration made in his letter of acceptance four years ago, that he would not be a candidate for re-election, &c.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Presidential candidate, with the following result:

Cass, 125; Woodbury, 51; Buchanan, 57; Calhoun, 9, (S. C.); Dallas, 3; and Worth 6.

Florida declined voting altogether on this ballot, and New York did not answer. The whole number of votes cast being 251, and the number necessary to a choice, (168,) not having been received by either candidate, the convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Cass, 133; Woodbury, 54; Buchanan, 55; Dallas, 6; Worth, 3.

Florida again declined to vote, and N. York did not answer.

The whole number of votes being again 231, and no candidate having two-thirds of that number, a motion to adjourn was lost, and the convention proceded to a third ballot, which resulted as follows:

Cass, 156; Woodbury, 53; Buchanan 41; Worth 5.

The State of New York not having answered when the States were called, as time for consultation, as the results were about to be read for correction, and when the reading had been concluded, New York not having yet answered, the vote was declared, as above.

The whole number of votes now being 255—178 necessary to a choice—and no candidate having that number, the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot, which resulted as follows, and in the nomination, for President of the United States, by the Democratic National Convention, of

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

Cass 179; Woodbury 38; Buchanan 33; Worth 1; Butler 3.

New York, when called, was again silent.

Whole number of votes 254.

Necessary to a choice 170.

And the President declared that Lewis Cass, under the rules adopted by the Convention, was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States.

On motion, those States that had not voted for Gen'l Cass on the various ballotings were called, in order that their delegates might have an opportunity of giving their concurrence.—All the States then, through their delegates, gave their hearty and unanimous adhesion to the nomination, with the exception of Alabama and Florida. The delegates from these States expressed their pleasure at the nomination as individuals, but as they were there under instructions, they would wait until they saw and understood the platform of principles that the Convention would adopt.

It appeared then that the nomination of Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan was unanimously sustained by the delegates of the several States, with the exception of New York, which did not vote at all, and Alabama and Florida, who permitted their vote to stand as on the final ballot; that was, Florida for Woodbury, and Alabama 5 for Cass and 4 for Woodbury.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution declaring the "Old Hunkers," to be the legitimate representatives of the Democracy of New York was again introduced, but inasmuch as the "Barn-burners" had withdrawn and left them in possession of the seats, it was thought unnecessary—they were entitled to vote at any rate. Here Mr. Dickinson (Barn-burner) said that they did not desire to vote.

A Committee of one from each State was then appointed to draw up resolutions for the adoption of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate, when

Mr. R. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, nominated Gen. W. O. Butler for Vice President.

Mr. Staunton, of Maine, named the hero of all the battles of Mexico, though of none of the newspaper battles—Gen. Quitman.

Dr. C. Humphrey placed in nomination Maryland's favorite son, Gen. Benjamin C. Howard.

Mr. Mead, of Virginia, thought that the South should have the Vice Presidency, and named the Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, the present Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Newton, of Alabama, placed in nomination for Vice President the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama.

Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, nominated, with a few appropriate remarks, Gen. James J. McKay, of North Carolina.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, declined, and withdrew his name from the nominations.

On the first ballot for Vice President, the following was the result:

Gen. W. O. Butler, 114; Gen. J. A. Quitman, 74; John Y. Mason, 24; W. R. King, 26; James J. McKay, 24, and Jeff. Davis, 1.

Whole number of votes 252; necessary to a choice 168—no choice.

Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows, in the nomination of MAJOR GEN. W. O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY, as Vice President of the United States:

Gen. Butler, 180; Quitman, 62; King, 8; Mason, 5.

All the States which had voted against Gen. Butler, then changed their votes, and he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

5th Day's Proceedings--Friday, May 26th.

Convention met according to adjournment. After the reading of yesterday's proceedings and some amendments therein, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be authorized and requested to inform Lewis Cass and William O. Butler of their nominations for President and Vice President of the United States.

A resolution was then proposed that no State should henceforth send more delegates to the National Convention than she is entitled to votes in the Electoral College, which was laid on the table by a vote of 163 to 90.

Mr. Cone, of Georgia, from the Committee on Resolutions, here stated that the Committee were now ready to report, and the resolutions reported were read by Mr. Hallett, of Boston, as follows:—

Resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention, assembled at Baltimore. May, 1848.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the pupular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the powers to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congres has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper Judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico provoked on her part, by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas—and that upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Resolved, That we would be rejoiced at the assurances of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy—the diseases of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention of the thirty States composing the American Republic, tender their fraternal congratulations to the National Convention of the Republic of France, now assembled as the free suffrage representatives of the sovereignty of thirty-five millions of Republicans, to establish government on those eternal principles of equal rights, for which *their* LAFAYETTE and *our* WASHINGTON fought side by side, in the struggle for our own National Independence; & we would especially convey to them and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their Liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a Democratic Constitution, not derived from the grants or concessions of kings or dynasties, but originating from the only true source of political power recognized in the States of this Union; the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such manner as the welfare of their country may require.

Resolved, That in the recent development of this grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the *people*, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded through the American Minister at Paris to the National Convention of the Republic of France.

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the Union; in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of Free Trade, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive Tariff of 1846; and, that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved,—and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance, which is the only safeguard of liberty.

Resolved, That the confidence of the Democracy of the Union, in the principles, capacity, firmness and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterised his administration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and assure him, in advance, that at the expiration of his Presidential term he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect and admiration of a grateful country.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby present to the people of the United States LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice President of the United States.

When these resolutions had been read, and before any action had been taken upon them by the Convention, Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, presented a minority report, signed by himself, Mr. McGehee, of Florida, and Gen'l Commander, of South Carolina. The substance of that report was, that the resolution on the subject of slavery reported by the majority, was not sufficiently explicit, and the minority report closes by proposing, as an additional resolution, the following:

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this Confederation, be it in the States or in the Territories, by any other than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body.

After some discussion, the vote was taken on this resolution and it was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Maryland 1, South Carolina 9, Georgia 9, Florida 3, Alabama 9, Arkansas 3, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 1—36.

Nays—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Massachusetts 12, Vermont 6, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New Jersey 7, New York —, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 6, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 6, Texas 4, Tennessee 12, Kentucky 11, Ohio 23, Indiana 12, Illinois 9, Michigan 5, Iowa 4, Missouri 7, Wisconsin 4—216.

The resolutions unamended, as reported by the Committee, were then put to vote and adopted unanimously, with the exception of the Florida delegation and two of the Alabama delegation, who did not vote at all.

[The State of New York did not vote throughout the whole session of the Convention.]

The resolution recommending that henceforth each State will send only so many delegates to the Convention as she is entitled to votes in the Electoral College, was then taken up and adopted by a vote of 208 to 41.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered to the presiding officers of the Convention, and the proceedings were ordered to be published in all the democratic papers of the Union.

A Democratic National Committee was then appointed, consisting of a member from each State delegation—Mr. Strange on behalf of the North Carolina delegation.

Mr. Stephenson, the President, then in an eloquent manner addressed the Convention, and at the close of his remarks, adjourned it *sine die*.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

SATURDAY, May 20.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the *House*, a message from the President was read, in reference to the Cherokee treaty, and the measures necessary to carry it into effect.

The House, in committee of the whole, again took up the private calendar, and a debate of great length ensued on the bill "to provide for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late James Madison, former President of the United States," which was participated in by Messrs. Jones and Johnson, of Tennessee, Bayley, McDowell, Palfrey, Clarke, of Kentucky, Stephens, Bowlin, Brodhead, Vinton, Holmes, of South Carolina, and others.

The bill provides "that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appripriated, to purchase of Mrs. D. P. Madison, widow of the late James Madison, formerly President of the United States, all the unpublished manuscript papers of the said James Madison now belonging to and in her possession, and upon delivery thereof to the Secretary of State, with a proper conveyance of title to the United States, the said sum of money, upon the certificate of the Secretary of State of the delivery and conveyance of said papers, shall be paid at the treasury, agreeably to the wishes of the said Mrs. Madison, and in the manner following, namely, five thousand dollars of said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid to her, and the residue of twenty thousand to James Buchanan, now Secretary of State, J. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, and Richard Smith, Esq., of Washington city, to be held, put out to interest, vested in stocks, or otherwise managed and disposed of by them or the survivor or survivors of them, as trustees for the said Mrs. Madison, according to their best discretion and her best advantage—the interest or profit arising from the said principal sum to be paid over to her as the same accrues—the said principal sum to be and remain inalienable during her lifetime, as a permanent fund for her maintenance, but subject to be disposed of as she may please by her last will and testament."

Mr. Brodhead offered an amendment, appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the Jefferson papers, but the chair decided the amendment to be irrelevant and was not in order.

Mr. Bowlin offered an amendment, striking out that part of the bill which provides that $20,000 of the same shall be managed by trustees for the benefit of Mrs. Madison. Lost.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn, moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000. Lost.

The same gentleman then moved to strike out that part of the bill which authorizes Mrs. Madison to dispose of the $25,000 as she pleases in her last will and testament, and to insert in lieu thereof that at her death it shall revert to the treasury of the United States.—Lost.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Bayley moved the previous question, and the bill was ordered to a third reading—when Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider the vote by which it was so ordered, and proceeded to make a speech at length on the merits of the bill, having thus obtained the right to speak his hour, of which, by the operation of the previous question he would have been otherwise deprived.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and the bill read the third time and passed, by yeas and nays, 80, to 59.

And then the House [in conformity with a resolution previously adopted this morning] adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday.

MONDAY, May 22.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

As anticipated, only a few members of either House were present to-day; and an immediate adjournment took place, without the transaction of any business whatever.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith.

A BEAUTIFUL article of Infants' Caps for Summer. Childrens' Coburg Hats; Boys Pedal Caps; and a few Ladies' Riding Caps, a new pattern. Also a full assortment of Gents Summer Hats. For sale on the most reasonable terms. MYERS & BARNUM.

WHISKEY.

25 bbls N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

COFFEE—40 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 bags prime Laguira Coffee; just received and for sale by McKELLER & McRAE.

COW PEAS, COW PEAS.—2000 Bushels just arrived from Plymouth, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

LATE NEWS.



CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

now opened under the superintendance of —ALFRED ALDERMAN.— Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH, Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

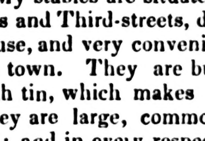
Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS takes this method to inform those persons wh may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.

March 24, 1848—[28-3m

COFFEE.

50 bags Coffee. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to
Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD.

A fine lot of Pure Extra, and No. 1 White Lead in Oil. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m12 Druggists and Chemists.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD.

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-tf

RAPHAEL'S

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS,

Warranted not to be affected by the Cold or Heat of the various Seasons or Climates.

THESE RINGS or BANDS are used instead of Tape or String, for holding Papers and Parcels of every description.

One of these Rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, (a size being selected which requires little stretching;) also for the waist and different parts of the body; Surgical bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and manufacturing purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the covers of preserve and pickle jars, bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage, and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

☞Sold by L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Wilmington, N. C. [29-3m]

New Spring MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. BRAMLET respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she has just received from the North her SPRING and SUMMER stock of MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS. Her stock has been laid in with great care, and comprises the largest assortment ever before offered in this market. Her goods are offered for sale at lower rates than similar articles can be bought at any other Millinery Store in the place. She deems it unnecessary to state in an advertisement the various articles she has for sale, but respectfully invites those in want of any article in the Millinery line to give her a call at her store on Front near Market street, and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

March 31, 1848—[29-tf

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do; Bailey's Syrup Do; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do; Bailey's do; Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Chologogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER:

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Corn and Turpentine Lands advertised to be sold in Elizabeth, during Court week in May, is postponed until August term next, when they will be positively sold, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

May 5, 1848.—[34tf] E. J. BERNARD.

SALT—2000 bushels heavy Alum Salt, for sale March 31 by McKELLER & McRAE.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 2d-street, one door below G. J McRee's office.

EDW'D CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

**Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

☞Raleigh Standard copy 3 times.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

ICE—ICE—ICE! To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.

SHAW & REPITON.

March 3, 1848—[25-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low. ISAAC WELLS.

January 21, 1848

NOTICE.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby givin to the inhabitants of New Hanover county, that I have received from the Clerk of New Hanover County Court, the list of Taxable property for the year 1847, and hold it ready for their inspection. I also request them if they know of any lands, polls, or other Taxable property not givin in, to give me information thereof; and I further request all persons who owe Taxes, to come forward and pay them, *without being dunned.*

OWEN FENNELL, Sh'ff.

Wilmington, April 7, 1848—[30-tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—Onslow County,—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1848.—John A. Avirett vs Jesse H. Canady.—Original Attachment levied on the defendant's Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in June next, and replevy said property, or the same will be condemned and sold, to satisfy plaintiff's claim. Teste,

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

30 6w printer's fee $2 60

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JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

30 6w printer's fee $2 60

Chemicals.

SULPH. Quinine, Sulph. Morphia, soluble Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Iodide of Lead, Silver, Arsenic, Mercury, Chlo Zinci, Citric Acid, Piperine, Strychnine, Teroc Potass, Di Arsenits of Quinine, Valerianate of Zinc, Chloroform, *Pure*. For sale by
a14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

CONGRESS WATER.—JUST RECEIVED, a large and fresh supply of Saratoga Water, in quarts and pints.

For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m5] Druggists and Chemists.